e Minima Imma

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES. [The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

2062.-Vol. XLV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

References exchanged.

Prompt attention given to all letters and telegrams. MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Established 1857.

M ESSRS. PYNE AND ASHMEAD,
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LONDON MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES UNDERTAKEN.
ACCOUNTS AUDITED, LIQUIDATIONS CONDUCTED.
GOOD CENTRAL OFFICES.

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We advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLDE and LLANBWST shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

E. S I M P S O N, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BULLDINGS, LONDON, E.O., will SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
60 Almada, 15s. 3d. 20 Eberhardt, £4 6s. 3d. 10 Roman Grav., £12 139 10 East Lovell, £5 17s 6d. 25 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 25 Rigstaff, £2 17s. 6d. 25 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 25 Rigstaff, £2 17s. 6d. 25 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 25 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 26 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 27 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 27 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 28 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 29 Richmond, £7 3s. 9d. 20 Rosewall Hill, 7s. 20 Tankerville, £9½. 100 Clee Hill, 5s. 20 Ladywell, £2 16s. 3d. 20 Van Consols, £1 18s 9d. 20 Wheal Peevor, £5 2s 6d. 20 Devon Cons., £1 18s 9

M. R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSCATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for February now ready, post free, price 64.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

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Prince of Wales
Richmond ...
Roman Gravels
Rosewall Hill
St. Patrick
South Condurrow
South Prince Patrick.
So. Roman Gravels
Sweetland Creek
Tankerville
Tincroft
United Mexican
Yan
Van Consols
West Basset
West Chiverton
West Maria

| 22s. | West Chiverton | 9s. | 9s. | 9s. | 9s. | 9s. | 23½ | West Maria | 19 | 19 | 22 | Wheal Agar | 9s. | Wheal Grenville | 2 | 9s. | Wheal Peevor | 196 | Wheal Peevor | 196

20 ... 234... 23 ... 134... 514... 214...

34...

98. 736 1234

61/4

41/2 51/4

ouying and s wiate price :—
Buyers. Sellers. 24:4. 25:5. 11s. 37:4. 40
134. 11s. 31:4. 31:

5 ... 5½...

13/4...

8s. ... 25%... 11/8... 134...

11s.

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Eberhardt . Emma..... Flagstaff....

Gold Run

Javali Ladywell Marke Valley

New Consols
Parys Mountain
Penhalls
Pennerley

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Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited); and Union Bank of Lond

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2. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Established 1842.

NESS transacted in all descriptions of Mining Stocks and Shares (British eign), Banks, Bonds, Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Gas, and Dock Shares.

NESS in all Colliery and Iron Shares.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

TAL DEALINGS in the following or any part:—25 Bilson, £10½; 50 Cardiff ranse, £4 10s.; 15 Cedar Creek, 35s.; 50 Chapel House, £4 1s. 3d. (ex div.); mond Fuel; 10 Great Western Colliery; 50 Glaisdale Quarry; 100 Gold Run, 55 Grogwinion, £3; 80 Javali, 9s.; 10 Langdale Chemical; 75 Lawes ditter, £9 Glo; 5 Newport Abercarn, £3¾; 50 Old Treburgett (ordinary), 7s. 9d.; rys Mountain, 5s.; 75 Penstruthal, 12s. 3d.; 50 Pennerley, 3ls.; 25 Princers, 8a. 6d.; 200 Positive Assurance, 14s.; 20 Thorp's Gawber, £12½ (ex 50 Van Consols, £1¾; 10 West Mostyn, £25%; 50 West Tankerville, 21s.; asl Peevo:

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(Established 1853.)

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THORP'S GAWBER is a sterling good investment. This is one of the most important collieries in the kingdom.
All the above shares are fully paid. Full particulars may be luad on application.
Mr. COOKE guarantees to supply the following shares, or any part:—
10 Alltami Coll., 45.
20 Emma.
20 Bampfylde, 36s.
70 Glaisdale, 20s.
50 Birdseye, £234.
50 Glod Run.
50 Clardwell, £234.
50 Clardwell, £234.
50 Clardiff and Swansea.
10 Newcastle Chemical.
50 Chapel House, £44.
50 Clard Free.
50 West Tankerville.
50 West Tankerville. SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (one or two months) ON DEPOSIT OF ORST. E.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY shares, yielding at pre-ices, upwards of 17 per cent., with every probability of an important increase. LYALI, OLD TREBURGETT, THORP'S GAWBER, and GLAISDALE QUARRY.

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neacts business in MINING and COLLIERY Shares of every description.
in and Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and
slaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange,
for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION.

Purchases and Sales negociated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares.
Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
References given and required when necessary.

Stock and Share List forwarded to bona fide Investors free on application.

. The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

Bog, 12s.	BUSINESS in the underme 25 Flagstaff, £3%.	10 Roman Gravels.
Bilson and Crump.	50 Gold Run, 16s.	100 Rookhope, 10s. 6d.
Birdseye Ck., £2 15s 6	40 Hingston, 13s. 6d.	15 So. Condurrow, £434.
Bampfylde, 35s.	60 Last Chance, 21s. 6d.	50 Sweetland Crk., £21/4.
Cape Copper, £32.	20 Ladywell, £234.	20 Tankerville, £93%.
Chontales, 11s. 9d.	25 Marke Valley, 24s.	1 Tincroft, £2434.
Chicago (Silver).	100 Malpaso, 15s. 6d.	40 Tyllwyd, 19s. 6d.
Cedar Creek, 35s. 6d.	70 Malabar, 12s. 9d.	75 Tecoma, 28s. 6d.
Chapel House Colliery	25 New Consols, £21/4.	25 United Mexican.
Carn Brea, £45.	50 No. Pr. Patrick, 18s 6d	25 Van, £23½.
Cathedral, 18s. 9d.	150 Old Treburgett, 7s. 6d.	40 Van Consols, 40s. 6d.
Dolcoath, £4534.	40 Pennerley, 33s. 6d.	50 West Tankerville, 22s.
Devon Consols, £21/6.	100 Penstruthal, 13s. 6d.	10 W. Chiverton, £23/4.
Eberhardt, £41/8.	50 Parys Mountain, 9s 3d	20 Wh. Grenville, £43%.
Emma (Silver), 36s. 3d	50 Prince of Wales, 9s. 6d	100 West Maria, 5s. 3d.
East Lovell, £714.	150 Plynlimmon, 3s. 6d.	15 Wheal Peevor, £51/4.
East Caradon, 28s.	100 Port Phillip, 13s.	50 Wheal Crebor, 12s. 6d.
Frontino, 6s.	3 Providence.	20 Wheal Uny, £3.
	25 Richmond, £7 8s. 9d.	,

R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 20, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.O. (Established 10 years), SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Condurrow and Prince Patrick Shares, at

on the 8th March, "How to Invest," forwarded on receipt of eighteen stamps, post free. All descriptions of security reviewed.

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rkish Bix Per Cents. of 1854, 1858, 1862, 1865, 1871, and 1873 specially recom led; Wheal Grenville and Treleigh Wood, also Wheal Peevor and Crebo resinces transacted at the following rates of commission :—Foreign Stocks, ½, per b.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1½ per cent.; under £4, 1s

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Nanty-Glo.

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Fortnightly accounts opened on advantageous terms.

J. M. and Co. have BUSINESS in the undermentioned SHARES, at quoted

prices, tree of commission :
40 Bampfyide, £1½.

50 Birdseye, £3½.

50 Cape Copper, £30.

5 Carn Brea, £41.

50 Chapel House, £4 6e 3

60 Chicago.

70 Chontales, 10s.

70 Codar Creek, 35s.

50 Creaver.

10 Devon Cons., £1½.

55 Don Pedro, 11s. 3d.

25 Eberhardt, £4½.

30 Emms, £1¾.

50 Frince of Wales, 9s.

50 Groat Laxey, £11½.

50 Hingston, 22s.

50 Last Chance, £1½.

50 Marke Valley, 22s.

50 New Rosario.

40 New Quebrada, £3½.

50 North Prince Patr. 20s.

50 North Prince Patr. 20s.

50 Parya Mountain, 8s. 6

75 Parya Mountain, 8s. 6

75 Parya Mountain, 8s. 6

60 Prince Patrick, 25s.

50 Whitby Gas.

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80 Bilaton & Crump, 2103
81 Bilaton, 12s.
81 Bilaton, 12s.
82 Birdseye, 2234
83 Bilaton, 12s.
84 Capt Greek, 35s.
85 Cardiff & Bwan, 2434
85 Chardiff & Bwan, 2434
85 Cardiff & Bwan, 2434
85 Cardiff & Bwan, 2434
85 Denbighshire
80 Devon Ge. Consols.
80 Denbighshire
80 Devon Ge. Consols.
81 Bilaton, 12s.
81 Bilaton, 2534
80 Thorp's Gawber, 21236
80 Thorp's Gawber, 21236
80 Thorp's Gawber, 21236
80 Teonma, 37s. 6d.
80 East Lovell, 2636
80 Frontier, 2436
80 Front 3d 60 Rio Tinto.

75 Richmond, £73%.

100 Rica, 5a. 9d.

40 Silkstone Fall.

30 Sweetland, 43s. 9d.

80 South Aurora, 13s.

61 55 So. Carn Brea.

30 So. Carn Brea.

30 So. Carn Brea.

30 Thorp's Gawber, £123%

80 Tecoma, 28s.

10 Tyllwyd, 20s.

15 Tankerville, £9 6s. 3d.

10 Tincroft, £233%.

100 United Bitum, 6s. 9d.

40 Van Consols, 40s.

40 Van Consols, 40s.

55 W. Esgair Lie, 30s.

70 Wheal Coates, 23s. 6d.

15 Wh. Grenville, £4%.

30 Wheal Coates, 23s. 6d.

15 Wh. Grenville, £4%.

30 Wheal Peveror, £5%.

15 Wheal Ritty, £5.

30 Wheal Ritty, £5.

30 Wheal Pevero, £5%.

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50 Almada, 15a, 3d.
25 Bampfylde, £13/2.
20 Birdseye Creek, £23/4.
20 Birdseye Creek, £23/4.
20 Birdseye Creek, £23/4.
20 Cardiff & Swan, £33/4.
30 New Fowey Con., 10s 6
30 Dewon Consols, £13/4.
30 New Fowey Con., 10s 6
30 Demma, £13/8.
30 New Shariston, £2.
30 Gird Talargoch, £2.
30 Gird Talargoch, £2.
30 Gird Talargoch, £2.
30 Gird Talargoch, £3/4.
30 Gird Talargoch, £3/4.
30 Gird Talargoch, £3/4.
30 Gird Talargoch, £3/4.
30 Gird Shares Merch Longeriey, £13/4.
30 Gird Shares Merch Longeriey, £13/4.
30 Pedn-an-drea, £7/4.
30 Wheal Starty, £5.
30 Wheal Starty, £5.
30 Wheal Starty, £5.
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WANTED, a CERTIFICATED COLLIERY VIEWER or MANAGER. One who has a practical knowledge of working steep measures would be preferred. None need apply who cannot produce attaractory references as to character and ability. eferences as to character and ability.

Apply to H. Stobart and Co., Etherley, by Darlington.

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Ancien Eléve de l'Ecole des Mines, Paris.

seeses intrinsic merits of the highest degree. Such a work is precisely wanted by the great majority of practical workers. * * * * In our opinion the revertition on the subject with a view to its practical treatment."—Westminster Reviews.

Phillips deserves well of the metallurgical interests of this country for having produced a work which is equally valuable to the Student as a Text-book, the practical Smelter as a Standard Work of Reference.—Chemical News.

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Lectures at the Boyal School of Mines.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY .- No. I.

Prof. W. W. SMYTH, in commencing the delivery of a course of six lectures on Mineralogy to working men, at the Museum of Practical Geology, said the subject of the first lecture was the "Geometry of Crystallised Minerals." He said: Several years have passed away since I endeavoured to bring before you some distinct and clear ideas on the subject of the geometrical forms the study of which is found to constitute one of the most important parts of mineralogy. This subject, dry and repulsive as it may appear to some, is at the same time one of the most interesting and important of the subjects we endeavour to illustrate in these lectures. Since these courses of lectures have been carried forward—for 24 years—the annual value of the minerals raised in Great Britain, as taken at the surface of the mines, has risen from 24,000,000, to exactly double that amount, so that during the past year as large a sum as 48,000,000. represents the value of the mineral produce of this country. When you consider the number of individuals engaged in their extraction, and the still greater number engaged with them 48,000,000% represents the value of the mineral produce of this country. When you consider the number of individuals engaged in their extraction, and the still greater number engaged with them subsequently in their adaptation to various purposes in the arts, you will see that there is no other country in the world in which the mineral produce is of higher, if indeed of so high, importance as in this. Persons of such opposite opinions generally Sir Robert Peel and Joseph Hume were yet at one upon this point—that it was desirable to collect and exhibit in such a Museum as this specimens of the various minerals of this country, of the tools employed in working them, and everything else which would assist in illustrating a branch of industry so highly important. From that not very distant time these collections have improved very materially in value and extent, and it is but reasonable to expect that a proper use should be made of them, not merely by persons visiting them

very distant time these collections have improved very materially in value and extent, and it is but reasonable to expect that a proper use should be made of them, not merely by persons visiting them at their leisure, but also by the endeavour by courses of lectures to explain why they have been brought together.

With regard to what constitutes a mineral, I need only remark that it is a stony substance, and must be of homogeneous character, may be either solid or liquid; amongst its physical qualities its form—or as we might call it, its morphological character—is one of the most important and the most interesting. Regarded chemically, a mineral may consist of one substance, which the chemist regards as an element, or of a definite chemical compound. These definite compounds, whether formed in nature or in the laboratory, will, when placed under certain conditions, assume particular forms; thus especially in solidifying from a liquid condition, either after having been melted or dissolved; and these geometrical forms are quite certain and characteristic. They may either be studied as a branch of physics, or with regard to their practical importance, so that we may endeavour to learn in what form we may expect to find certain minerals crystallising. Some minerals—calcite—assume a great many different forms (of calcite 1200 or 1400 have been described), but these are united together by laws so definite and accurate that they form the material for measurement by the most accurate instruments, the distinction between two forms is found sometimes to lie in a few minutes of a degree. In assuming these forms the mineral, whether obtained from the Andes or from the mines of Cornwall, has been found by definite laws, hidden away from the eye of man, these little molecules of what we are inclined usually to call inert matter have always had the sense, as it were, to assume that particular series of forms and no other. One may fairly from the eye of man, these little molecules of what we are inclined usually to call inert matter have always had the sense, as it were, to assume that particular series of forms and no other. One may fairly say that up to the present time these laws are mysterious laws, the researches of the last 75 years, however, have done much to throw some light on the subject. And, first, I might add a word or two as to what is considered to be a "mineral." The legal gentlemen, for instance, are totally at variance with scientific men as to what constitutes a mineral. Under most aspects, anything is considered by the law to be a mineral which is dug up out of the ground. Science, however, cannot allow any of this vagueness; it defines a mineral more precisely as a homogeneous substance, every portion mineral more precisely as a homogeneous substance, every portion Science, however, cannot allow any of this vagueness; it dennes a mineral more precisely as a homogeneous substance, every portion of which presents the same characters—hardness, composition, &c. If I examine a portion of this granite from Shap Fell (a beautiful material, which I amglad to see making its way more into London) I find that it consists of crystals embedded in a groundwork; it is not, therefore, a homogeneous substance, and in the strict sense is not a mineral. If we turn to white marble we shall find that every

not a mineral. If we turn to white marble we shall find that every portion of it is homogeneous; its specific gravity, its translucence, and composition are regular; it is, therefore, properly a mineral. I need not say anything about the organic world, yet we know that our own bodies are composed entirely of a moderate number of those substances called elementary, and that in our food we take up certof these mineral matters, which after occupying a position in our bodies for a certain time are again returned to earth.

There is a great practical advantage in acquiring some knowledge of crystallography, for if we know that a substance crystallises in a certain series of forms, and not in others, and if we make ourselves familiar with the particular forms in which certain substances crystallise we shall avoid falling into many blunders into which those who meddle with mineral matters without knowing something of crystallography usually fall. The first point is how shall we be able crystallography usually tall. The first point is now shall we be able to describe the various forms in which minerals crystallise, and how to connect them together? You know that any plane is determined in position if we can find three points in it; it is the ordinary plan in geometry to define the position of planes with regard to three co-ordinate axes. Conceive a straight line to be crossed in to three co-ordinate axes. Conceive a straight line to be crossed in any direction by two other lines, then we may regard these three lines as a series of three axes; and if the lines are mutually at right angles (as in this model), may call them rectangular axes. I take this system to explain it better, but the lines need not be at right angles, they might be oblique; however, these rectangular axes are the most important for us in mineralogy. Now, if we have a plane lying in any position, we can describe it by referring it to our coordinate axes; we can measure off from the centre, where the axes cross on each semi-axis the length cut off by the plane on that axis. By taking each of the faces of a crystal in this way we can describe their position and their relation to each other. Before this system of co-ordinate axes was used the forms were described in a very much more complete way.

three unequal sides—"scalene." Of four-sided figures we meet with the "square," with its four sides equal, and its angles all right angles; with the "rectangle," which has all its angles right angles, but only its opposite sides equal; the "rhomb," which has all its sides equal, but its angles are not right angles; and the "rhomboid," of which the opposite sides and angles only are equal. Here is a specimen of the mineral called garnet, an inferior kind of gem, crystallised in a form known as the "rhombic dodecahedron," every face of which you will see is a rhomb. Amongst solid forms one of the most important is the "tetrahedron," which has four faces, each being an equilateral triangle. Among figures of six faces is face of which you will see is a rhomb. Amongst solid forms one of the most important is the "tetrahedron," which has four faces, each being an equilateral triangle. Among figures of six faces is the "cube," each face being a square; the term is applied very loosely in some of the mining districts, denoting almost anything which has a regular form. Then we come to a very important figure, with eight faces, each an equilateral triangle; this is called the "octahedron." The diamond often takes that form. The term "pyramid," which is very frequently applied, is understood in geometry to mean a figure standing on a plane, which is called the base, with any number of sides above three, all meeting in a point above, termed the apex. A pyramid in mineralogy implies two pyramids, like the above, turned base to base. Another term, of as frequent occurrence, is "prism," and this is given to solid figures of which the two ends are equal and parallel to each other, and the faces are parallelograms, of which there may be any number from three upwards. A solid figure, with a large number of faces, has usually a name given to it to express first the number and secondly the form of faces of which it is made up. For instance, this crystal of garnet has twelve sides, and therefore the term dodecahedron (meaning twelve sides) is applied to it; and further to distinguish it, inasmuch as each face is a rhomb, it is termed the "rhombic dodecahedron." If the faces instead of being rhombs are pentagons, or five-sided figures, then the solid figure is called the "pentagonal dodecahedron." Similarly a figure of twenty-four sides, evidently arranged in groups of three over each face of the cube, is called the "triakis-octahedron," or the three-times-eight-sided figure; and another figure, of the same number of sides, arranged, however, in groups of four over the face of the cube, is called the "triakis-octahedron," a third figure, of twenty-four sides, is called the "itakis-octahedron," the face being in this solid, what are known as delt

two equal.

So much for the names attached to the principal figures we shall come in contact with most frequently. Now I must very briefly So much for the names attached to the principal figures we shall come in contact with most frequently. Now I must very briefly indicate to you the general principles which guide mineralogists in the classification of these forms into groups. Here is our model of the three co-ordinate and rectangular axes. Reckoning from the centre, we have six semi-axes or "parameters." Now, if we mark off on each of these semi-axes an equal distance from the centre, and join those points, we shall have then an octahedron. There must be eight triangular planes formed, and there can be no more. When we take other distances on the axes, and join them, we shall get a series of other forms, which together make up what may be called the octahe-tral system, because we start from the octahedron, which is the simplest figure. We may, therefore, characterise the octahedral system as having three co-ordinate axes at right angles to each is the simplest figure. We may, therefore, characterise the octahedral system as having three co-ordinate axes at right angles to each other; and each of the semi-axes in the solids equal to the others. This is our first group of forms; it is sometimes called the cubical system, because the cube is one of the figures comprised in it. The second group, or series, has likewise three rectangular axes at right angles, but differs from the first system in having one of the axes of a different length from the other two, which are equal. The planes will be seen to intersect two of the axes at equal distances from the centre, but the third axis at a greater or less distance; it is called the pyramidal system, the fundamental form being a pyramid. Whilst in the cubical system we have the diamond, garnet, and fluor-spar crystallising, in this second system the number of substances is not so great, but it includes one at least of especial interest to Englishmen—cassiterite, the chief ore of tin. The third substances is not so great, but it includes one at least of especial interest to Englishmen—cassiterite, the chief ore of tin. The third system also has three rectangular axes, but differs from the preceding in having its three axes all unequal; it is called the "prismatic system," sulphur being one of the substances occurring in the group. There is another group, in which it is difficult to arrange these axes, but this difficulty is avoided by taking four axes, three lying in one plane, being equal, and intersecting each other at 60°; and the fourth, which is unequal, intersects the three at right angles. The principal figures in the system are six-sided prisms, and six-sided pyramids, and hence it is termed the "hexagonal system." The fifth system, again, has three axes, but now the third axis is no longer at right angles to the other two; it is known as the "oblique system." And, lastly, the sixth system, which is called the "double oblique," and in which but a comparatively few minerals occur, have three axes,

lastly, the sixth system, which is called the "double oblique," and in which but a comparatively few minerals occur, have three ason, of which none at all are at right angles, for which reason is is sometimes called the "anorthic system"; sulphate of copper crystallises in beautiful blue crystals in this sixth system.

If you determine the position of one of these planes with regard to these same axes, you are in a position to jump at a conclusion as to what is the figure of the entire crystal. And the forms which inorganic matter is inclined to assume, when placed under favourable conditions, are so definite, that frequently when you see only a small portion of a crystal projecting from a stone you are enabled small portion of a crystal projecting from a stone you are enabled

CHARLES LYELL.—By the death of Sir Charles Lyell, Bart, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., which occurred on Mon my, the geological world has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and another of the few remaining who could remember geology before it was recognised as a science; indeed, it has been very truly remarked that thanks in a very great measure to Sir Charles Lyell's own efforts geology now takes its magles, they might be oblique; however, these rectangular axes are the most important for us in mineralogy. Now, if we have a plane lying in any position, we can describe it by referring it to our coordinate axes; we can measure off from the centre, where the axes cross on each semi-axis the length cut off by the plane on that axis. By taking each of the faces of a crystal in this way we can describe their position and their relation to each other. Before this system of co-ordinate axes was used the forms were described in a very much more complete way.

The next point is to understand the terms made use of in describing the forms of the various faces, and in most cases you will find that they are simply geometrical terms, most frequently used in their ordinary senses. For instance, with regard to triangles, we having only two sides equal—"equilateral;" others having only two sides equal—"equilateral;" others having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—"isosceles;" and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; and a third variety having only two sides equal—isosceles; an

retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the carth and its inhaltants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of gotoclanges now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. "Travels in Noth America," a narrative of a visit which he paid to North America for the purpose of examining the geological structure of that continent, appeared in 1841; "Second of examining the geological structure of that continent, appeared in 1841; "Second visit to the United States," in which he treats of the social as well as of the Second changes not structure of that continent, appeared in 1841; "Second visit to the United States," in which he treats of the social as well as of the Second changes of the Antiquity of Man; with Remarks on Theories of the Original English of the Continent of the Original Second Continent of Continent of Continent of Continent of Continent Continent of Continent Continent of Continent Contine

THE COAL RESOURCES OF OUR COLONIES-No III,

Coal exists in most parts of TASMANIA, east, west, north, and south.
Until lately Hobart Town was chiefly supplied from the anthracite
mines at New Town, a distance of about three miles from the city
and from Tasman's Peninsula. But the Seymour Coal Mining Company now takes its fair share of the trade; the mines of this company pany now takes its fair share of the trade; the mines of this company are on the eastern coast, and supply bituminous coal. But it is generally believed that coal beds of far greater value than these exist in other parts of the island, and Mount Nicholas has long been pointed to as the site of one. This coal bed is estimated to occupy an area of about 14 square miles on the northern side of the Break-o'-Day Plains. Beds in the Mersey river have also been found, and, although limited in quantity, have been profitably worked, as they are easy of access. The coal is very bituminous, is used by the coasting steamers and in Launceston, and has been recently exported to Victoria. The bituminous coal from Hamilton is said to be very good; it lies about 40 ft. deep, in a seam 4 ft. 6 in. thick, and has been used and favourably reported on by the Derwent steamers, from the shipping places of which, at New Norfolk, it is about 20 miles distant. The coal formation on the south side of the island extends round the mouth of the which, at New Norfolk, it is about 20 miles distant. The coal formation on the south side of the island extends round the mouth of the Huon to S.W. Cape, within which range many deposits have been discovered. With a supply so varied and extensive, some localities will, probably, be soon found to possess coal of first-rate character, easy

of access.

Crossing now over to New Zealand, we find a general diffusion of coal. There are extensive deposits of coal in different parts of the province of Canterbury, to work which one or more companies are being formed. Enough is known, however, of that which crops out along the shore and on the face of inland cliffs to show that New Zealand possesses incalculable stores of coal. The principal districts in which it is known to exist are Otago and Southland, Nelson and the Waikato, Drury and the Bay of Islands, in the Auckland province. The Nelson coals of the Grey, Buller, and Massacre Bay, so conveniently situated near Cook's Straits, and those of the Malvern Hills, in the Canterbury Settlement, are of superior quality, and appear niently situated near Cook's Straits, and those of the Malvern Hils, in the Canterbury Settlement, are of superior quality, and appear from their analysis likely to be well adapted for marine and naval purposes, and thus to prove a vast source both of wealth and power. Some ten years ago an excellent account of the coal fields of the Province of Nelson was published in the Nelson Examiner. Mr. Burnett, who was charged with the official examination, reported that on this particular part of the coal field there were 76,600,000 tons of coal, which could be brought to the Buller Harbour by means of a railway in no place exceeding 18 miles in length; but for many years 12 or 13 miles would be sufficient, and possibly only 9. This quantity would supply 2000 tons a-day, or 600,000 tons a-year, for 121 years. The coal of the Kawa Kawa Mine, Bay of Islands, six miles from the water, up Kiri Kiri river, is of a superior quality, and equal to New South Wales for steaming purposes. The thickness of the seams varies from 6 to 16 ft. The Wangarei coal field now supplies coal to the inhabitants of Auckland. This coal is said to be equal in quality and is thought to be a continuation of the same seam as the Bay

and is thought to be a continuation of the same seam as the Bay

and is thought to be a continuation of the same seam as the Bay of Islands.

We must not overlook in our colonial survey the great continent of India. The carboniferous system of India lies almost entirely between the 20th and 26th degrees of latitude, comprising a belt of about 400 miles in width, and this is almost entirely within the British territory. Two principal coal fields in this area are now worked, that of Nerbudda, which approaches within a few miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that of Raneengunge, 120 miles from Calcutta, on the loop-line of the East Indian Railway. Of these, the Raneengunge field has been by far the longestworked. The intrinsic value of this coal is, however, generally estimated at scarcely two-thirds of the best English coal. The coal trade of India is daily becoming of greater importance. The amount raised has considerably more than doubled in the last ten years. The minesare gradually being extended, and worked in a better manner than formerly, and the coal is sent to market in a better state. Mr. T. Hughes, C. E., in his report, dated January, 1873, states that, taking the coal fields already partially or in whole examined in India, and allowing for the unsurveyed portions of Central India—Assam, Burmah, and the Tenasserim provinces, &c.—we may safely assume the area over which coal rocks abound at 35,000 square miles. In India the Raneegunge coal field alone contains from 100 to 120 ft. of workable seams, and the quantity is estimated at 14,000,000,000 tons. According to Dr. Oldham, only one or two kinds of Indian coal come up to the average of the English specimens. The quantity of Indian coalused in Bengal from 1859 to 1866 by the railways and steamboats on the Ganges was 2,700,000 tons. The quantity of English coal that was imported during that time was 332,000 tons. In 1872 the large quantity of 7,239,205 tons of coal was imported into India from foreign countries. The imports from England range from 600,000 to 700,000 tons.

Mr. Donaldson, who was commissi

Mr. Donaldson, who was commissioned by Lord Mayo to examine the coal measures in some parts of India, in his report estimated one coal field, in the Hazareebagh district, to extend over an area of about 500 square miles, and the iron ore about the same. The coal in Upper Assam and Cherra is of very good quality—in fact, quite equal to that of any English colliery. The great difficulty at present is the cost of bringing down the latter from the hills on the backs of human beings; but this will, doubtless, be remedied by the wire tramways now being introduced into India. Capt. F. Forsyth, in his interesting survey of the Highlands of Central India, 1871, describes an enormous area of this district as full of coal measures. India, therefore, has seams of magnificent coal lying on the surface, which could be excavated at a nominal cost, whilst coal is being sent thither from England across 10,000 miles of sea.

vated at a nominal cost, whilst coal is being sent threat from zeross 10,000 miles of sea.

The Island of Borneo is admirably situated for the supply of our naval and mercantile marine in eastern waters; though but a mere speck on the map of the world, it appears to contain a vast supply of coal, which is reached at a very moderate depth. The Orential Coal Company has, at length, fairly set to work with the view of reaching the 11-ft. seam at an estimated depth of 100 fms., a work which will require some time, and upon which the fortune of the present enterprise may be said to depend.

which will require some time, and upon which the fortune of the present enterprise may be said to depend.

One great group of colonies remains to be noticed, the South African, which, if notrich in coal, yet possesses black diamonds which may hereafter become more valuable than the finds of white diamonds. In the Cape Colony, indications of coal have been met with in the mountain basin of Tulbagh, a district equi-distant from Table Bay, Saldanha, and St. Helena Bays—only 40 to 50 miles from each. So that, should it prove valuable, it is most happily placed; but as yet there has been little temptation to explore it. In the eastern townships also coal exists. It is excavated for local use in the Stom Berg, and is also reported to have been found in the neighbourhood of Port Alfred, and at other places within a very moderate distance of the coast. At Natal there are some indications of coal near the capital and port. In the far north-east corner of the colony on the Turgela, about 120 miles distant from the port, a good coal field has capital and port. In the far north-east corner of the colony on the Tugela, about 120 miles distant from the port, a good coal field has been discovered, and the district has been given the name of Newcastle. In consequence of its remoteness, and of the want of roads or navigable rivers, it is, of course, alike useless to the capital and the port, and to the lines of steamers which unite it with the Cape and the rest of the world, and to the sugar plantations on the fertile belt

FEB. 27. coast line; bu railway to b

p01 The reviewer to Jacob's Rod "sa nury, and appu ho entertain the vining rod for inerals;" and, be tempted to a divining rod," ryce, who was In the "Glean ge (1845), by Minich he engage ere described, etc. and the lo And with the hond with the hond researched sere marched acro.

marched acro the arms, but with his nos passed over y neral vein." citable temper-ask the questi-tith the movement the surface; the at strong elect man of highly r trents than ott-de, with nervein eceiving a she agitate a ro hese question able of anyth andly ignorant ic currents. E

At the Manche ven and hitchaven and Mr. W. BROCK on to some of ligin of the he ge of iron ; and third onated water d the iron sited the front ald readily be there these common any influer ey could not a ristance, in the tween its two eply veined to a ristance of the tween its two eply veined the readily a name of the tween its two extendity and the readily and t ived its name rich were the Langdale thank them. T ematite ores nced was t the permian ere deposited en denuded a nian era col nformably up st changes by hich would on atites were o the permi the leading the CHAIRMA Brockbank emed to him the iron ores and, so far a many year ferous deposi ater or volcas mew what hear and res we find the action of w no instance dences which the views

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coast line; but happily there is a near prospect of the formation a railway to bridge the distance.

DOWSING AND THE DIVINING ROD.

DOWSING AND THE DIVINING ROD.

The reviewer of Mr. Thos. Welton's translation of an old work on Jacob's Rod" says "It is marvellous to find persons in the nineteenth Jacob's Rod" says "It is marvellous to find persons in the nineteenth Intury, and apparently in full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties, nurry, and apparently in full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties, nurry, and apparently in full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties, nurry, and apparently in full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties, nurry, and apparently in full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties, nurry, and apparently in full enjoyment of their reasoning faculties, nurry, and apparently in full enjoyment of the ancient historian divining rod," or the virgula divinitoria of the ancient historian divining rod," or the virgula divinitoria of the ancient historian in the face, who was such a firm believer in its virtues?

Tyce, "Gleanings among Mines and Minera," published 30 years in the Gleanings among Mines and Minera," published 30 years in the eleaning among Mines and Minera, published 30 years in the described, and the rod used was a hazel twig, forked at the ender described, and the rod used was a hazel twig, forked at the ender described, and the rod used was a hazel twig, forked at the ender described, and the hands thus holding the rod," Mr. Watson goes on to And with the hands thus holding the rod," Mr. Watson goes on to And with the hands thus holding the rod," Mr. Watson goes on to And with the hands thus holding the rod," Mr. Watson goes on to the terms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion's rod, or the perpendicular part in a the arms, but my companion'

THE HEMATITE DEPOSITS OF CUMBERLAND.

THE HEMATTER DEPOSITS OF COMBERLAND.

At the Manchester Geological Society, on Tuesday, the discussion from Mr. Kendall's paper on the origin of the hematite deposits of hishaven and Furness, read at the previous meeting, was resumed.

Mr. W. Brockbank said that Mr. Kendall, in his paper, took exception to some of his (Mr. Brockbank's) published opinions as to the rigin of the hematite ores. Mr. Kendall's theory was, first, that he sandstones and shale of the coal measures contained a large person of iron: secondly, that those rocks probably covariant the esandstones and shale of the coal measures contained a large per-phage of iron; secondly, that those rocks probably overlaid the sole area now occupied by the limestone, which contained hema-es; and thirdly, that the iron they contained was dissolved by should water permeating the rocks; and this carbonated solu-tion, thus carried down, attacked the underlying limestone and de-ited the iron on its lines of faults and meridianal planes. But it intus carried down, attacked the underlying limestone and desized the iron on its lines of faults and meridianal planes. But it call readily be shown that true hematites were found in situations there these conditions could not have obtained, and altogether bedra any influences arising from the coal measures; and, therefore, by could not account for the presence of hematite by this theory, for in-tance, in the porphyries of Bowfell there were large veins of me kidney hematite ore, and especially in the hollow or cleft stween its two summits. The Pike of Bliscoe, in Langdale, was beply reined with hematites; and Red Tarn, behind its summit, three its name from the hematites which formed its shores. Indeed, orich were the veins of true hematite in the older rocks at the head flangdale that it had been in prospect to carry a railway up to say them. These were instances, amongst others, of the occurence fhematite ores directly from their parent source; and in his opinion hey proved the origin of hematite ore to be igneous. Assuming, as heymight safely do, that the period when the hematites were largely conced was the close of the carboniferous and the commencement of the permian era, and bearing in mind also that the coal measures are deposited horizontally, afterwards tilted at a high angle, and he denuded and again sunk below the level of the sea, before the remian era commenced (because the permians were deposited unanformably upon them) there was, it must be at once seen, room for not changes by gigantic forces such as had no parallel with us, and hich would occupy a long epoch of time from first to last. If the lematites were developed during the earliest permian era, it followed but the rocks in which they were now found were then below the riskes of the sea. He believed that the hematites were poured out in the permian ocean, just as, during an eruption of Mauna Loa, a the Sandwich Islands, some years ago, the ocean was coloured red from inless by the ferruginous mud which the volcano poured into it. Mr. Pla

Mr. J. Dickinson (Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines) said he had many years discarded the prevailing geological view of metal-mous deposits having been carried or thrust into fissures either by site or volcances from some imaginery source either above or below.

Is knew what the geological views were, and he was often pleased abars and read ingenious theories accounting for the formations, we find them, in the earth. The changes which were going on by the action of water, air, and volcances were undoubtable, and perhaps are instances were they more apparent than in the important subislances which had occurred and were now occurring from the soluislances and a state of the state of the soluislances and a state of the soluislances and a state of the soluislances are the soluislances and a state of the soluislances are the soluislances and a state of the soluislances and a state of the soluislances are solved as the soluislances are solved as the soluislances are solved as the solution of Menes which had occurred and were now occurring from the solution frock salt. His faith, however, was not so strong as to reconfile the views that strata of the thickness of several miles had, as supposed, been swept away either by the action of water on the number of the earth, or by an iceberg acting as a gouge to chisel out when the denudation (as in the case of some of the lakes) was below as level. Some years ago he explained to this society the cosmic liews which he held, attributing the principal apparent changes to state or causes, when the whole of the planetary system was being matured by which all the important features now geologically attributed to denudation, upheaval, and such like were to his mind much manner causes, when the whole of the planetary system was being manned by which all the important features now geologically attributed to denudation, upheaval, and such like were to his mind much more antisfactorily accountable. Since he announced his adherence to these old views, prismatic analysis (one of the most interesting disoveries of the age) had shown that the solar system was of the man material as the earth. This discovery, he hardly needed to say had strengthened the opinion which he had previously entertained from the evidences of the strata and covering drift only. The vertical displacements of strata by faults, fossils, reptilian remains, &c., afforded evidence that stratifications, when they were being fromed, were in a plastic state, All change did not then case. The great change occurred before the planet took its orbit, but the minor changes were still going on, and crystals might be seen still forming in modern workings, in mines, where the process was not interrupted thowing that subtle changes were still in operation. He stated at the previous meeting that most of the principal deposits of hematite hou ore are near the permian and new red sandstone formations which were impregnated with iron sufficient to supply the deposits; ad, if time permitted, he could accumulate much other evidence, but he had said enough to indicate how, in his opinion, the metalliferous deposits had been formed, and were being transposed.

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The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. B. P. Daniels (Good, solds, and Co., Poultry) official liquidator of the Bream Iron Mining Company

Beechworth Gold Mining Company

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £200,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Of which 50,000 are offered for Public Subscription.

PAYMENTS:—
PAYMENTS:—

10s. per share on application; 10s. on alllotment; and the remaining £1 per share in equal instalments of 5s. per share at Three, Six, Nine, and Twelve Months from the date of allotment.

Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE NAPIER, Director of the Madras Tramway Company, 4, Kent Gardens, Ealing.
Col. J. D. SHAKESPEAR, J.P., F.G.S., Director of the Cardiff and Swansea Smokeless Steam Coal Company (Limited); and of the West Mostyn Coal and Iron Company (Limited), Ramsgate.

Sir AUGUSTUS WEBSTER, Bart., Hildon House, Broughton, Stockbridge.
GEORGE WELLS, Esq., 12, North Street, Westminster.

(With power to add to their number.)

LOCAL DIRECTORS IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

(With power to add to their number.)

LOCAL DIRECTORS IN VIOTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. JOHN ALSTON WALLACE, Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria.
The Hon. STERLING ANDERSON, Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Minister of Public Works for Victoria.
The Hon. GEORGE BRISCOE KERFORD, Chief Secretary and Attorney-General for Victoria.

BANKERS—IMPERIAL BANK, 6, Lothbury, London, E.C.
—BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Victoria.

BROKER—LESLIE MONTEFIORE, Esq., 1, Copthall Court, London, E.C.
SOLICITOR—F. W. SNELL, Esq., 1, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

W. H. HARRISON, Esq., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

The following prospectus has been drawn up from information furnished by the local directors in Victoria, gentlemen of high social position in the colony, and upon whose representations the directors in England are assured full reliance can be placed:—

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and more extensively working the mining claims of the Sons and Doma Consols Company (Registered), and situate in the Valley of the Black Dog Creek, in the mining district of Beechworth, Victoria, Australia.

The property consists of the Amalgamated Alluvial Mining claims, known as the Extended, Sons of Freedom, Dona Mungi, and Indigo Grand Junction Mines, through which pass the auriferous drifts known as the Barrambogle, Lancashire, New Hibernia, Chiltern, and Scotchman's leads, and also the Indigo, Caledonian, Durham, and Victoria leads, all trending in the direction of the Valley of the Black Dog Creek.

New Hibernia, Chiltern, and Scotchman's leads, and also the Indigo, Caledonian, Durham, and Victoria leads, all trending in the direction of the Valley of the Black Dog Creek.

The Extended, Sons of Freedom, and Doma Mungi embrace an area of about 2½ miles on the course of the main Chiltern lead by 1 mile in width across the valley, comprising about 1600 acres. The Indigo Grand Junction is about 1½ mile on the course of the Indigo lead, by 1 mile in width across the valley, comprising about 960 acres, making a total of about 2560 acres; and, taking into consideration their meandering course, a total length of about 5 miles of rich alluvial lead.

According to the reports there have been spent upon these properties for purchase, shafts, machinery, &c., over £75,000, and the returns have alreadyamounted to over £203,000, of which £35,000 has been obtained from the Doma Mungi, and £168,000 from the Sons of Freedom.

The Hon. J. A. Wallace writes, that without considering the interest which he has received upon the moneys advanced to pay for machinery, &c., be has himself received over £30,000 in dividends. He also writes that after the first month's working, he believes he could send to England 600 czs. of gold, and within four months about double that amount from the present shaft; and when the works are in full operation monthly returns of £20,000, of which one-half would be profit, may, in his opinion, be safely reckoned upon. It will thus be seen that the property of this company proposes to purchase is thoroughly proved, and moreover a going concern, from which early dividends may be expected, while the names of the gentlemen who form the local board are a guarantee for the bona fides of the undertaking, and its legitimacy to a claim for public favour.

The vendor expresses his own confidence in the undertaking by agreeing to place \$500 to the credit of the board, in order to enable the directors to take such steps as they may deem advisable to test the accuracy of the reports, the said £500 to be forfeited in the event of the report not being in full corroboration of the representations made, and in which case all subscriptions would be returned to the sharo-inolders without deduction of any kind.

The vendor also agrees that the whole of his interest, to be taken in fully-paid shares, shall be left in the hands of the directors for any period they may deem expedient in the interest of the shareholders, not exceeding 12 months.

The directors are of opinion that the vendor could hardly give a greater guarantee of his confidence in the success of the undertaking, and they direct attention to the fact that the money already spent upon the mines amounts to over two-thirds of the sum to be paid for them by the company; and in requesting a careful perusal of the reports amexed to the prospectus, which are by m ining engineers of the highest standing in Australia, they express their belief that this company will pay renumerative dividends.

The price to be paid for these mines, inclusive of the very extensive plant in connection with them, is £110,000, of which only £10,000 is to be paid in cash (to discharge a mortgage entered into to provide additional plant), and £100,000 in fully paid-up shares, leaving a balance of £90,000 as working capital, and to extend operations, for which purpose alone this property is offered in England.

A copy of the agreement for the purchase, bearing date the 6th of February, 1875, between James Croyle, the duly appointed attorney of the Sons and Doma, Consols Company (Registered), of the one part, and on behalf of the company of the other part, can be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Accompanying the prospectus will be found copies of the reports of N. Chenhall, Eq., Member of the Beechworth Mining Board, Henry Nic

Prospectuses, together with Forms of Application for Shares, can be had from the Solicitors, or at the offices of the company.

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday (Friday), at the London Tavern,

Major LAWRENCE HEYWORTH in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. M. F. Hunt

(the Secretary).

The directors report presented stated that the increase in the output of 10,494 tons was due to the extended cartage accommodation possessed by the company. The profit and loss account for the half-year showed a net profit upon the working of the colliery of 5818. 15s. 6d., which, with the sum of 315t. 14s. 10d. brought forward from the last half year, showed a balance of profit and loss account of 6134t. 10s. 4d.; and the directors recommend a dividend of 15s. upon the old shares, and a pro rata dividend—viz., 13s. 7d.—on the new issue of 2263 shares, payable on March 8 next, free of lucome tax, which will absorb 5839t. 14s. 1d., leaving a balance of 294t. 16s. 3d. to be carried forward to next half-year. The sinking at Rose Heyworth pit had been continued, and at present reached the depth of 130 yards, leaving about 80 yards to sink to the Three-quarter coal. The amount expended upon the development of the properly during the half-year, and charged to capital, was 12,871t. 19s. 2d.

worth pit had been continued, and at present reached the depth of 130 yards, cleaving about 60 yards to sink to the Three-quarter coal. The amount expended upon the development of the properly during the half-year, and charged to capital, was 12,671/. 198. 2d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, a stated that he was suffering from a severe cold, so his remarks would be few. They would see in the report, which was before them, that they had made a profit of 5818/. 15s. 6d., of which they proposed to pay 15s, dividend on the old shares, and 13s. on the shares not wholly opaid up. The trade had not been quite so good during the past half-year, and the labour question had been a very serious one, and that involved very serious prospects, affording great anxiety in the future. The men showed an indisposition to work, and a desire to oppose the masters, and he was of opinion that until a change took place collieries, agenerally speaking, would not be very successful undertakings. It was to be hoped, however, that after a time the men would see that their own interest was to support their masters in developing the trade of the country, but at present they seemed to think just the opposite. The cost had been slightly lower—nearly 1s, per ton, and the shipping charges had also been reduced, but the sales had also been reduced in price nearly ss. per ton, and that was the explanation of the rather small dividend. A good deal of money had also been spent on the Rose Heyworth pit in putting up engines, and in finishing sidings. The sum of 4521/. had also been spent in cottage accommodation and the necessary repairs. The truck account had been increased. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Farance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Farance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Farance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Farance seconded the real would be required to complete the sinking of the Heyworth pit and the building of the remaining cottages? He remarked that the expenditure on the old c

Unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, Messrs. W. B. Greenfield and H. J. Kennard were re-elected directors. Messrs. Delville and Co. were re-elected auditors, at a

ere re-elected directors. Mesers. Delville and Co. were re-elected auditors, at a semuneration of 70%, per annum.
Mr. Franks expressed his opinion that a competent manager should be apointed at the colliery, and that his salary should be deducted from the remuneration of the delayers.

and the profits had, no doubt, been considerable, but how long it would last no one could say. The reduction in the output of coal in South Wales might cause a riso in prices, but it was impossible to say with certainty what the coal trade might be at the end of the strike.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the company was now paying interest upon 45,000%, which was totally unproductive of profit, as also the sums expended upon the new cottages. He believed it was an act of wisdom to build those cottages of a superior class, which would assist the men to preserve something like habits of sobriety rather than those too often Indulged in now; and sobriety and Industry in their workmen were very important indeed, and that had been the object of the board in establishing those cottages. (Cheers.) The whole of his shares had cost him something over par, and his confidence in the company was as strong as it ever was. They had extensively explored a vein of coal recently which had been found to be of the most excellent quality, it being composed not only of first-rate steam coal, but also of very excellent house coal. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. Ray, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, yesterday,

Mr. T. A. Masey in the chair.

Mr. F. R. Wilson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which contained the special announcement that, in accordance with the Articles of Association, notice had been given that Mr. George Parsons would move a resolution "That in consideration of the present expenditure in and upon the Old Treburget Mine, and the poor value of the generality of the lodes, the shareholders urge upon the directors the desirability of appealing to the lessors for a reduction of the present heavy royalty to 1-15th or 1-18th, and failing their consent that they take steps to stop all workings as far as possible in the lodes where the 10 per cent, royalty is payable."

The statement of accounts was submitted, showing that the ore sold during the year had realised 15,135%, 5s. 10d., whilst the expenditure had been, including London expenses, special inspection, law costs, &c., 14,720%. 15s. 10d.; leaving a net the actual credit balance on profit and loss account was 33th. 13r. 7d.

Mr. James Henderson, C.E., has reported (Jan. 10) upon the mine. After referring to the position and prospects of the several points of operation which are detailed in the report of the agents, he states that the pumping-engine of 50-inch cylinder, with three boilers, is in good condition, and does its work well. The crusher is worked by a 22-in. engine, which also drives and works the jigging machines. A new machine for dressing the ore, called an "impeller," is being erected, and judging from a description of its operations, and the drawings which he has seen, he believs it to be well calculated to effect a saving in the dressing charges, which in consequence of the disseminated nature of the ore in its matrix are necessarily heavy. The sales of lead for the last two or three months have been about 40 tons per month. He does not think this rate can at present be maintained, but when more ore ground i

manager and his agent and subordinates to keep down the expenses as much as possible.

Capts. Wm. Hancock and Wm. T. Bryant report that during the 12 months the ground sunk and driven was—in engine-shaft, 14 fms.; whizes, 41 fms; levels, 190 fms; cross-out and rises, 20 fms, is topos, 924 fms; and stripping down is branches, 50 fms. They are sorry they cannot present a better report, owing to the deeper levels not turning out so far anything like they calculated on; hence the returns have much fallen off the last three or four months. At the last meeting they really thought, from the appearance of the mine then, they would have been at able to have earned a good dividend (and being shareholders themselves regretted, they could not do so, but they are quite satisfied they have done the best they be possibly can under the circumstances—bought all materials in cheapest markets, as cost-sheets will show, and returned all the ores they possibly could; in fact, had the mine been all their own they would not have returned so much, when materials and labour were almost to their highest pitch. And in future they recommend to sample only when they have a cargo for a vessel—say, 50 or 60 tons; they would then be able to take it down to Wadebridge in open wagons instead of casks of the content of the c

nors, 64: total, 179.

The CHAIRMAN said he would formally move the reception and

Mr. First seed his opinion that a competent manager should be appointed at the coiliery, and that his salary should be deducted from the remuneration of the directors.

Mr. White said that, in comparison with other companies, this company had done very well under the present management, and that it would be a mistake to make any alteration in the remuneration of the directors. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER then moved, and Mr. A. W. RAY seconded, a resolution fixing the directors' remuneration at the amount hitherto paid. The resolution was carried without dissent.

The CHAIRMAN then said the balance sheet now presented was not so satisfactory as the directors ould wish, inasmuch as they had been put to a very large and unvoidable expenditure in the first place; and, secondly, they had not realised so the payment of a dividend; but the mine is in a very good state, and he really not in the Masters' Association they had to fight the men on their own footing, and then the was no end to the early down the expenditure. But it appeared to a company that the directors had endeavoured to keep down the expenditure as possible, but in this year it had been considerably more than in last year. On accept that reduction. They had, therefore, continued weekin at the old rate,

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remark on the other side of the account; but in the profit and loss account it would be seen that the expenditure at the mine was a very large one. The directors had had this matter under their very serious consideration, as well as under the attention of Captain Hancock, to see whether they could work the mine cheaper than it had been worked; but they were unable to effect any considerable reduction. They had been paying for wages less than the wages paid at other mines, and the directors had, so to speak, kept their captain's nose to the grindstone, to cut down expenses. Their captain had introduced a very good system of letting bargains, so that if the men get a very large pay—which some people might pay. Some months of the men get a very large pay—which some people might pay some months of the meat ment be part of the men get a very large pay—which some people might in year. The part of the ment get a very large pay—which some people might in year. I will be used to be a some paying for the good of the some paying for the pay for every large pay—which some people might will be used to be used to be a some paying to the good of the some paying to the some paying for the good of the go

absolutely necessary. Everything was in first-rate order, especially the dressing department.

The report and accounts were, after a few other remarks, unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. H. Thompson was elected a director in the room of Mr. H. Gutierrez, who had resigned, and Mr. T. A Masey, the retiring director, was re-elected.

Mr. C. J. Lee was appointed auditor.

The resolution of which Mr. Parsons had given notice was carried, omitting the words with respect to the stoppage of the workings upon which 10 per cent. royalty had to be paid. It was as follows:—"That in consideration of the present expenditure in and upon the Old Treburgett Mine, and the poor value of the generality of the lodes, the shareholders urge upon the directors the desirability of appealing to the lessors for a reduction of the present heavy royalty to 1-15th or 1-15th." Some discussion ensued as to the payment of the preference dividend out of the 51L balance in hand, but it was decided that it would be injudicious to leave the company without capital in order to pay the preference dividend. The question was, therefore, left to the directors to deal with when there should be sufficient funds in hand.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of

and. seedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of

ORIGINAL HARTLEPOOL COLLIERIES.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting was held at the London Tavern yesterday (Friday),—Mr. George Gowland in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. Ret. Smith

ne secretary.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the directors' report, which

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the directors report, which was as follows:—

The balance-sheet for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, and Mr. Cooper's, the manager's, report, are annexed. Of the unissued capital at the last general meeting 1815 shares have been subscribed for, as appears in balance-sheet, leaving 3185 still unsubscribed. The directors regret that in consequence of the great fall in prices and diminished trade, fully referred to in Mr. Cooper's report, they have been unable to declare any dividend out of the unappropriated balance of profit shown in the perclous accounts, as they fully hoped and intended to do when they asked authority of the last general meeting to declare a dividend should the necessary funds be available. Indeed members of the board have been obliged, on several cocasions, temporarily to make advances, especially during the long period of the strike, the indemnity for which was not finally settled until the beginning of the present year.

cocasions, temporarily to make advances, especially during the long period of the present year.

The balance-sheet shows a profit on the working of the collieries of the sum of 17,978. 14s. 3d.; on that of the farm of 119/. 16s. 2d.; on the steamer Ludworth, of 378/. 4s. 3d.; and no Keepier wharf of 2897/. 5s. 4d. The last item would have been considerably larger, but for certain necessary outlay in connection with the buildings on the wharf. As regards the profit on the workings at the collieries it is important to bear in mind the high rate of wages on the one hand, and the diminished demand for small coal (which has been constantly contracting throughout the year) on the other. An adjustment of wages to the state of trade, and a fair sale for the large quantity of small coal which has had to be laid to heap, and fair sale for the large quantity of small coal which has had to be laid to heap, and fair sale for the deducting the usual charges there remains a net profit of 10,991/. 7s. 1d., making, with the amount brought over from last year, a total of 27,522/. 18s. 1d., making, with the amount brought over from last year, a total of 27,522/. 18s. 1d., equal to rather more than 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the company. It is proper to state, in explanation of the absorption of the profit in the expenditure, that numerous works undertaken, and contracts for houses and machinery entered into, when the trade was flourishing, occasioned a large outlay which, for the credit of the company, had to be met temporarily out of the profits. No expenditure on capital account not absolutely necessary, or immediately productive, so now contemplated, and the directors hope, with an improvement in trade, and a probable reduction in wages, that the financial condition of the company may admit of their distributing at an early date a 5 per cent. dividend, which the share holders may be assured they will be too happy to do. Messrs. Ford, Guillek, and Molmershausen retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-elect

vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings. [For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY.—Business in these shares has been CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY.— Business in these shares has been brisk on account of the payment of another quarterly dividend. We hear that the profits continue as satisfactory as hitherto, and that the sinking of the new pits is still going on night and day with a view to enlarging the output, and then by in still going on night and day with a view to enlarging the output, and then by in still power measures, from which may be obtained coal of first-rate quality, such as will realise a high market value. The present rolling stock is to be largely augmented to provide for transit of the increased raisings to Liverpool and other markets; and judging from the very flourishing condition of the company now, and the energy which has been evinced on the part of the management, the best results may be anticipated from the further opening out of the colliery.

The Hysope Mining Company, in Derwent Vale, have cut a valuable vein of lead ore; and the Wallish Mining Company expect to cut the same vein in a week or two.

week or two.
FURZE HILL.—At the last setting two men took a pitch at 10s. in

week or two.

FURZE HILL.—At the last setting two men took a pitch at 10s. in II., and the piece of ground has turned out so well that they are likely to realise 200, between them for the month. The lode is said to be worth at least 60, per fm. WHEAL GRENVILLE is again in fork to the bottom, and the sinking of the shaft below the 160 fm. level and all other bargains have been resumed. Some of the workings were under water for nearly six weeks through the late heavy sains. As the lode had been cut in the bottom of the shaft just before the great influx of surface water prevented operations, an important improvement may be looked for shortly. In the 160 east the lode is worth 30, per fathom, and at the 130 it has just been intersected worth 20, per fathom. Taking its underlie into consideration, the lode has now been opened for nearly 50 fms. in height. The 60 in. cylinder pumping-engine recently erected at Treleigh Wood Mine is working exceedingly well, and keeping the water at about five strokes per minute. The mine has been drained to the bottom and all bargains at work for some days past.

COURT GRANGE.—We are informed that, from measurements and valuations recently made, the reserves of ore in this mine, embracing the whole of the present levels, amount to 30000 fms. in bulk, worth on an average 18, per fathom, or 30,000. in all. As the cost of raising and dressing the ore would amount to about 6!, per fathom, there would remain a profit of 18,000,, and amount to about 6!, per fathom, there would remain a profit of 18,000, and it is anticipated that the future returns of copper ore will be increased, whilst the iron mines are of great magnitude, and the supply of iron ore is inexhaustible. Thousands of tons of iron ore are on the surface ready for transit to the market, and this quantity is being daily augmented, and from the important and valuable discoveries made in this property, numerous setts have been taken up in the district,

and believing their properties are on the Bampfylde lodes, that the Bampfylde is a mine of value and great importance there is no question.

LLANRWST (Lead).—The mine is opening up splendidly, and as development is proceeded with it is becoming richer in lead deposits at their several points of operation. Already they have at surface about 150 tons of lead, estimated worth 16t, per ton, and this has been extracted simply through the drivages, leaving the ore standing as reserves in the backs and in the bottoms, and the property indicates that it will be one of great prosperity—probably second to no mine in the Principality.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNISH TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER, 1874.

Mines. Amount.

Mines.	Tons.		Amo		
lonth Caradon	1398	******	28664	6	6
West Tolons	1181	*******	8097	9	6
Danier Great Consols	956	*******		16	6
Warka Vallay	1165	*******		10	0
benver and Abraham	1003			11	0
Hasgow Caradon	730	*******	4135	13	0
Vest Seton	542		2991	5	0
last Caradon	420	*******	2646	3	0
Carn Brea			2502	9	0
Arn Brea Lingston Down			2058	9	6
Hingston Down		********	1759	0	0
East Pool	290	*********	1689	18	6
Brookwood		*********		10	6
Junnislake	110	*********	1263	15	0
Botallack			1249		0
South Crofty		*******	1180	0	0
New Pembroke	. 118	*********	1145	i	0
Bedford United	312	*******	1143	10	0
Prince of Wales	. 230		1127	0	6
Wheal Russell	. 919	********			
Wheal Basset	. 143	*******		3	0
Phœnix	. 130	********			0
Wheal Crebor	. 199	*******			6
West Maria and Fortescue	. 150	*******			0
St Anhyn United	. 125	******	. 812		6
East Basset	. 207				6
West Basset	80	*******			0
Wheal Friendship	86		. 532		- 6
South Dolcoath	94	*******	. 468		(
Levant	. 2		. 413	3 2	-
Gethedral	68			3	(
Gawton	157			3 11	(
South Carn Brea	60			18	
South Carn Brea				14	
Dolcoath	7			1 16	
Duchy Great Consols				7 15	
Wheal Seton	. 1			3 14	
Old Bottle Hill					
Spearn Moor					
North Treskerby	2				
Belstone	1				
West Roskear	3				
Craddock Moor	1				
South Roskear	3				
South Frances	2				
East Grenville	2	9			
New Rosewarne	1	0			
New Dolcoath	1	0		7 4	
Pedn-an-drea		6		5 2	
William's Ore	1	0	4	2 1	
New Crowndale	1	0		5 10)
New Dolcoath		5		3 13	
New Dolcoatti		7		9 1	5
Wheal Buller		3		6 16	
West Poldice		5			7
South Tolcarne	***	5			ò
South Tolcarne	***	2		6 1	

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. 2209 £11,768 16 3

P. Grenfell and Sons	1404		8,134			
Nevill, Druce, and Co	1837		9,802	2	11	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2608			12	11	
Mason and Elkington	2172					
Copper Miners' Company	1019	*********	5,193	0	1	
Charles Lambert	111			18	0	
Newton, Keates, and Co.	492		3,653	14	11	
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co	1107	*******	4,348	0	5	
	_				_	
Total	12,959	*********	£67,398	19	0	

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER, 1874.

Mines.	BRITISH.	Tons.		Amou		
Povohavon	************	1230	********	£ 7,958	17	6
Knockmahon		914	*******	4,022	10	6
Bampfylde	****************	134	********	845	11	0
Total		1981	********	£13,327	4	0
2000	COLONIAL.					
Cape		3499		£87,779	9	6
Cape					14	6
Union		16			0	0
Concordia					15	0
West Canada Regulus					5	0
Burrawang		20	********	101		_
Total		5265		£96,441	4	0
	FOREIGN.					
Var		210		£ 3,115	17	6
Libiola					12	6
Libioia			*******		18	0
St. Josephsberg			********		15	0
Chili Regulus					4	6
Telhadella					10	0
Spanish						0
Lisbon		-	******		4	0
Norway	************	. 6	*******	40	4	U
Total	************	609		£ 7,553	11	6
	RECAPITULATIO	N.				
British		1981	*******	£13,327	4	0
Colonial	***************************************	6265	******	96,441	4	0
Colonial						- 6
Foreign	*******************		********		11	6
Sundries					_	_
Total	***************************************	. 8098	*******	£121,233	11	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WEB	E PU	RCHAS	ED.	
C Winsen! Company	922		£15,816	18	3
P. Grenfell and Sons	652		15,521	16	0
Nevill, Druce, and Co	1061		17,856	19	9
Nevill, Druce, and Co	9185	**********	25,536	11	6
Vivian and Sons	2025	********			
British and Foreign Copper Company	138	********		1	0
Mason and Elkington	589	********		17	
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co		********			
Capper Pass and Son					0
Total	8098				

MINERA CONSOLS.—A company has been formed for working the Central Minera, Cae Pant, Twelve Apostles, and Ragman Mines as one concern, and the capital has been fixed at 40,000., in shares of 5l. each. It is considered that the consolidation will not only prevent the occurrence of the difficulties which too frequently arise amongst a number of small adventurers by reason of the independent nature of their interests, but will ensure the mines being worked under one management in a thoroughly harmonious and economical manner. The mining rights, extending over upwards of 300 acres, are leased from the Duke of Westminster and others for 21 years, at moderate royalties, together with the engine-houses, plant, and machinery in connection therewith. The mines are well known, and are situated for 21 years, at moderate royalties, together with the engine-houses, plant, and machinery in connection therewith. The mines are well known, and are situated to the north-west of the famous Minera Mines. The principal Minera lodes intersect the properties, and in consequence of the workings being "on the rise" they cannot be endangered by water difficulties. Numerous veins pass through the property in a north-westerly direction. Amongst others, the Red lode, which passes through the adjoining property, wherein it has yielded immense quantities of lead ore, and has proved the richest vein belonging to the Minera Mining Company. On Nov. 20 last the lead ore was laid bare in the 50 yard level in the Twelve Apostles Mine. This level is being driven to connect the engine-shaft and the Twelve Apostles shaft, and will, it is expected, be completed in about two months, when the raising of the ore will be commenced.

PESTARENA UNITED.-T. Roberts, Feb. 22: District Pestarena PESTARENA UNITED.—T. Roberts, Feb. 22: District Pestarena. Fair work is being done in driving the flat-rod level, so also in opening the shaft, which we shall communicate to the 55 this week. There is no change in the 55 end, driving north. A good lot of timber has arrived at the mines, and the fail of snow we have had during the past few days will, we hope, further help us in bringing the remainder. The carriage of the orasher from Ceppomorelli to Pestarena has been commenced.—District Battiggio: In the Sasso Xero adit we have passed another small bunch of ore, worth about 1 ton to the fathous of two trials of ore from the lode in driving from the 6th to the 15th gave 12 dwts. of bar gold per ton; the lode in the end is poor at present. Nothing new in Val Toppa, both ends continue unproductive. At the establishment, considering the small pare employed, fair work is being done towards the buddle.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—The Eureka Sentinel of Jan. 29 gives ollowing description of the Richmond Refining Works:—"The building now urse of erection for the refining works of the Richmond Mining Company is urse of precion of the refining works of the Richmond Mining Company is liy approaching completion. The frame work, composed of heavy timbers, arrly all in place, and workmen are engaged in enclosing the building with a corrugated iron. The frame of the building will be the only portion made

of wood, the sides, ends, and roof being all iron, which in a great measure mainth of the proof. The ponderous machinery is being set in position by a number French mechanics, sent out from Marseiles. The immense steam-crane was set work yesterday for the first time, and answered the expectations of those put it in position. A large amount of machinery still remains to be set up, but so masons are at work making foundations for it to read to in. The carpenters in convorkers are hurrying along, and in due course of time the refining works be started. The erection of the refinery is under the immediate supervision of present managing director, Mr. Probert, and portions of the machinery to be a are from his own designs."

Original Correspondence.

ROCK-DRILLS.

ROCK-DRILLS.

SIB,—The progress made at the St. Gothard Tunnel during last month was 92.70 lineal metres at the northern end and 102.42 metres at the southern end, 214 lineal yards in one month from two headings. The progress during last week was 20.20 metres at the northern end and 24.45 metres at the southern end. During the first three months of 1873, when they were working by hand, the progress was as follows:—At the northern end—January, 21.5 metres; February, 20.5 metres; March, 26.8 metres; at the southern end—January, 23.8 metres; February, 18.1 metres; March, 21.5 metres. It will thus be seen that the present average is at least four times the progress of hand labour. Now, how is this phenomenon of accelerated progress to be accounted for mainly, except through the agency of mechanical appliances substituted for hand labour? They employ six boring-machines at each heading.

Referring to the letter of Sir George Denys in last week's Journal we should state that he commenced with our boring machinery and appliances five years ago, and has used our small automatic machine, of improved construction, latterly. It may be said that he is using such selection of our boring plant as ensures increased speed and economy, but not that selection which is quite as applicable in a driving like his, and which would ensure double, if not treble, the progress he is now making. The small machine with adjustable buffer column, is altogether manipulated by hand, requiring more or less frequent shifting, and dependence upon the sides or roofing for fixing and holding the support of the machine to bore each hole in the direction required. With a carriage forming an independent support, carrying several machines, and always ready for operation when brought to the front, the case is far different; and it is not the bulk of the larger and more powerful machinery which creates any difficulty in the way of using them in small drivings, but their increased weight, which necessitates their being mounted on a carriage for convenienc

the mines, it is practicable to drive the air compressor by connection to the pumping or winding engine.

With your permission, we shall again refer to the letter of Sir George Denys, and the matter of air-compressing appliances.

London, Feb. 25.

MCKEAN AND CO.

For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 25.—It is now the fourth week of the lock-out, and, generally speaking, the aspect of things is much the same as at the beginning of the month. Nothing has transpired during the past week to leave any hope of an early settlement being come to between masters and men. The main cause of the lock-out, the colliers of the Rhondda Valley and Aberdare district, have partially eluded the penalty which was intended for them by securing work in the non-associated collieries, and are now earning sufficient money to enable them to continue their resistance to the associated master's terms of reduction. This sort of thing may go on for a number of months, unless some new course is taken by which men can be sent in the pits to work. The suggestion that the masters should announce another reduction of 10 per cent., making the drop altogether 20 per cent., and then declare an end to the lock-out, has been received with favour in certain quarters, and hope is entertained that this step, or some other which will effect a termination of the present difficulty, will be taken.

With respect to the Iron Trade, there is, of course, little to be said, except that the few orders that might have been placed on makers' books are likely to be executed in other districts. The demand is very slow, however, and prices are still unremunerative, so that makers have not much ground for complaint on the score of loss of business.

mand is very slow, however, and prices are still unremunerative, so that makers have not much ground for complaint on the score of loss of business.

The Coal Trade is represented by the unassociated masters, who employ as many as possible of the locked-out men, and carry on operations with the utmost vigour. A ready market is found for the largest supplies they can put out, and prices are very profitable; so that the longer the lock-out continues the greater will be their returns. Assistance is coming to the locked-out men from many parts of the country, which shows that working men in general sympathise with them. A subscription of 5000/. has been given for this purpose by the Durham colliers.

The directors of the Bilson and Crump Meadow Collieries Company (Limited), notwithstanding the strike in the Forest of Dean, are able to recommend a dividend of 12 per cent, per annum for the past year, leaving a considerable balance to be carried forward. This must be very satisfactory to the shareholders, when they consider how numerous the difficulties were which had to be encountered during the year. The company was launched at the commencement of last year by Mr. H. Russell Evans, of Lombard-street, London, and Newport (Mon.)

The financial position of the Mwyndu Iron Ore Company is gradually improving. The whole of the mortgages have now been paid off. A dividend of 6s, per share, in addition, has been paid for the last year. The dividend is, therefore, equal to about 8½ per cent. Several of the directors of the Midland Railway Company have

Several of the directors of the Midland Railway Company have visited Cardiff during the week, with the view, it is understood, of extending and increasing their railway connection with that port.

THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES.

THE ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH BY THE MASTERS, TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SOUTH WALES DAILY NEWS.

SIR.—It will doubtless be in the recollection of many of your readers, that when the last reduction was effected in the wages of the colliers employed at the associated collieries it was intimated to the men that, previous to another reduction being enforced, an opportunity would be afforded to them of meeting the owners in a conciliation conference.

ciated collieries it was intimated to the men that, previous to another reactive in a conciliation conference.

As several garbel and untrithful statements have been circulated in one of the local newspapers, and by the representatives of the men (and have, unfortunately, found their way into the London papers, which they have influenced), it is only right in the interest of the employers and employed that flat contradiction should be given to such reports, tending as they do to widen the existing breach, which it would appear, is the sole aim of your contemporary.

After the second reduction of 10 per cent. was agreed upon, on Aug. 26 last, the coal trade continued to get gradually worse—so much so that in November the owners felt compelled to take the earliest opportunity of calling their men together for the purpose of discussing the position, in accordance with the terms of the symmetry of the continued to the necessity for a reduction, and this formed the sujection that pointed to the necessity for a reduction must at least be 10 per continued to the continued to the necessity for a reduction must at least be 10 per continued to the necessity for a reduction must at least be 10 per continued to the necessity for a reduction must at least be 10 per continued to the necessity for a reduction must at least be 10 per continued to the necessity for a reduction must at least be 10 per continued to the necessity of the men the counters and evertently charged the owners with a bre

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THE IRON AND COAL KINGS OF THE NORTH.

IX.—MR. THOMAS VAUGHAN.

The North of England is full of great things. There may be found the greatest collieries, the greatest ironworks, the greatest ironstone and lead mines, the largest limestone quarries, and the largest employers of labour in England. Mr. Thomas Vaughan enjoyed for a ployers of labour in England. Mr. Thomas Vaughan enjoyed for a ployers of labour in England. Mr. Thomas Vaughan enjoyed for a ployers of labour in England. Mr. Thomas Vaughan enjoyed for a ployers of years the singular reputation of being the largest individual pig-iron maker in the world, and at the present moment his individual works in this or any other country. For this, as well as for other reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot other reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot other reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and foot her reasons, he has a high claim to a place among the Iron and the Iron and Iron an

ment of the iron trade of Cleveland may be said to have begun. It is obvious, therefore, that to Mr. John Yaughan belongs, in no small degree, the high distinction of having founded the industry of the cleveland district.

For a long time before the death of his father, which took place in 1868, Mr. Thomas Yaughan had been a partner in and assisted in the management of the works at Middlesborough and Witton Park. In these works were in 1864 transferred to a limited liability company, with a capital of 2,500,000k, of which amount 1,000,000k was paid for the purchase of the mineral properties and stock. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan took 8000 shares, on each of which they paid a deposit of 50k, and agreed that upon these shares no dividend the sould be paid until an average dividend equal to 10 per cent. per sanum should have been paid for five years to the other shareholders. The nominal capital of the company has since then been increased to 3410,000k, and Mr. Thomas Vaughan, both previous to and after the death of his father, continued one of the largest shareholders. In the meanwhile, however, he had also become the proprietor of the South Bank and the Clay Lane Ironworks, below Middlesborough, the Bishop Auckland Ironworks, at the town of that name, and the Drinkfield Ironworks at Darlington, in addition to the Cleveland (Nat and Bolt Works, at Middlesborough-or-Tees. The first of these works were established between 1853 and 1854, by Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, M.P., of Banbury, the well-known agricultural implesement maker. Mr. Samuelson, soon after their erection, sold the South Bank Works to Major Elwon, a gentleman who long held a distinguished position in connection with the turf, and by whom also the Clay Lane Works were built, in 1854. From Major Elwon's bencomed the resent time, therefore, Mr. Vaughan holds not less than 12 blast-furnaces, and the part of the present time, therefore, Mr. Vaughan holds not less than 12 blast-furnaces, and the united works of Bolckow, Vaughan, at Witton Hark, Eston, and Mid

By his acquisition of the Bishop Auckland and Drinkfield works Mr. Vaughan became a manufacturer of finished iron as well as of pigs. The former works comprise about 33 puddling furnaces, and are chiefly devoted to the manufacture of ship plates. The Drinkfield works consist of 38 puddling furnaces, and have an eventful and curious history. They were commenced rather more than seven years ago, on the co-operative principle, by a company of which Mr. J.H. Garbutt, of Darlington, was chairman. They did not, however, succeed as a co-operative concern, and wave, therefore, sold to Mr. ed as a co-operative concern, and were, therefore, sold to Mr. John Henry Garbutt, of Darlington, by whom again they were dis-posed of to Mr. Vaughan. They are chiefly adapted for the manu-lacture of puddled bars and rails, but, on account of the present dulbesoft rade, they have been inoperative for some months past, and there does not, unfortunately, appear to be any likelihood of their speedy recommencement.

is about 500 tons per day, but arrangements are in train for nearly, if not altogether, doubling this production, and the machinery has it was common by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever which was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever the say of the say, the say of the was commented upon by that paper, strange to say, no mention whatever the say of the say of the value of the indicator. It is about 100 tons per day, but arrangements are in train for nearly, if not altogether, doubling this production, and the machinery has been laid down on a scale that will enable the output to be brought the say of the was not not the was the was the was the standard to the statistics quoted by Mr. Sanuel Davis in his recent appeal to the say of the was a value of the say of the was a value of

TIDES AND WAVES-THE DEFLECTION THEORY.

In Middlesborough, but he was warned by his medical advisers that if he would preserve his health he must return to a more congenial clime, and hence he is again on the point of going abroad.

TIDES AND WAYES—THE DEFLECTION THEORY.

During the past few months considerable interest has been taken in the new tidal theory enunciated by Mr. Altraed Tylon, F.68. I and which is certainly free from several of the objections to the theory at present regarded as orthodox. Mr. Tylor maintains that the mean level of the ocean (asy, the Central Atlantic) is nearly represented by high-water mark on coasts and bays, where there is free access to the tide, and a channel without a sudden taper. The vice of the coast of the coa

ing that the effect of the tidal wave is hardly perceptible at oceanic islands, whereas, if the luni-solar theory were correct, it ought to be as large there as on the mainland coast.

According to Mr. Tylor's theory there can be no great heaping up of water, nor any tidal wave generated in one direction, as has been sometimes assumed, for he maintains that the action of the tide is a reciprocating action, and has as much motion from west to east as from east to west. The assumption of a great heap of water travelling in one direction, or producing a certain amount of retardation of the rotary movement of the earth quite unbalanced by acceleration has been taken as a serious fact; many writers have supposed Mr. Vaughan is one of the largest mineral owners, as well as one of the largest mineral owners, as well as one of the largest ironmakers, in the North of England. In addition to owning large collieries in South Durham, he is the owner of the South Skelton ironstone mines in Cleveland, which he opened out only about two years ago, in what had previously been almost a the interpretation of the earth must be affected by this hypothetical wave action in one direction. Mr. Tylor cannot understand, and many others are in the same position, the existence of an intumescence under the moon at all, if the subject be treated in the ordinary manner of reasoning. He entirely disbelieves in tidal action

laving the smallest effect on the rotation of the earth, and says it is at alance action. It will hereafter be acknowledged that it is the trotation of the earth, and that almost alone, that produces the tidal action. The sun, he truly says, might produce currents by uncess the tidal action. The sun, he truly says, might produce currents by uncess the cause inequalities, but of this there is no positive evidence. The cause inequalities but of this there is no positive evidence. The countries of the cause inequalities but of the store of the cause inequalities of the countries of the cause in the cause in the cause in the cause in countries of the cause in the direction of the stope, supposition, the cause in th

LEXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in Jan. was 685,305 tons, against 868,900 tons in the corresponding month of 1874, showing a decrease of 183,595 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 333,634 tons; Yorkshire, 53,201 tons; London, 4603 tons; Liverpool, 45,904 tons; Severn Ports, 168,298 tons; and Scotch Ports, 79,668 tons. The increase was—London, 1024 tons; Liverpool, 7232 tons; Scotch Ports, 15,155 tons. The decrease—Northern Ports, 17,966 tons; Yorkshire, 3332 tons; Severn Ports, 185,708 tons. Ports, 185,708 tons.

Ports, 185,708 tons.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA—THE PATENT DAVIT AND BOAT DETACHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was incorporated on the 1st inst., and we heartily wish it the success that it most certainly deserves. The company has acquired the valuable patent rights of Mr. Frederick Young, of Southampton, for his admirable invention for carrying, raising, lowering, and disengaging ships boats, matters of really national importance when we consider the large number of lives annually sacrificed because the boats of a ship are unavailable at the time when they are most urgently required. The apparatus is most simple and complete, even the minutest detail having been foreseen and provided for, and it deals with the whole matter of boat carrying and lowering in a masterly manner. Mr. Young has procured patents for his invention in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and also Germany. In this latter country out of every 100 applications on an average only 11 are granted, the remaining 89 being rejected either on the ground of their having been invented before, impracticability, or other causes. The directors are men of the very highest standing end character, and are also well qualified to direct the affairs of the company in a successful manner. In fact, everything in connection with this company is all that possibly could be desired. RoCK-DRILLS.—Messrs, R. HOSKING and W. Brakewell, of

everything in connection with this company is an tink possionly could be desired.

ROCK-DRILLS.—Messirs, B. HOSKING and W. BRAKEWELL, of Dulton-in-Furness, have patented some improvements in rook-drills. The cylinder is adjustable on bed-plate by screw in connection with cylinder piston. The cylinder has piston ros with two pistons; between them there is an annular piston forming the silde valve. There are no springs, ratholets, or tappets. The drill hole is made by continued blows. A particular kind of tool or chisel is described.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BAMPFYLDE.—James Juleff, H. T. Haley, Feb. 23: Setting report: The 112, west of No. 4 shaft, set to six men at 92, per fathom, lode worth for copper ore 84. Levels of No. 4 shaft, set to four men at 72, per fathom, lode worth 82, per fathom for copper ore. The 99, west of No. 4 shaft, set to four men at 64. 10s, per fathom for copper ore. The 79, west of No. 4 shaft, set to four men at 64. 10s, per fathom, it be lode in this end is looking very kindly, and producing excellent stones of copper ore. The 79, east of No. 4 shaft, set to two men at 94. 10s, per fathom, lode producing saving work. The men are making good progress in clearing the adit west to No. 4 shaft. Stope in back of the 112 set to four men at 42, per fathom, worth 1 to not copper ore per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 33, 5s, per fathom, worth 16 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 4 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34, 5s, per fathom, worth 16 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 4 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 5 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 5 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 6 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 6 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 6 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 6 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 6 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34. 10s, per fathom, worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. No. 6 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men at 34.

men at 2t, per fathors werch. The ord compares or per fathors. We are getting on men at seven defined are looking much the same as usual.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, Feb. 25: Excepting the stopes, operations generally are by the side of the lode at present. The stopes throughout the mine are looking well.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Feb. 20: The south part of the Pink lode in the 50 west is improved during the past fortnight, and at present is worth 8t. to 10t. per fathors. A pick on the same part of the lode west, and below this level, also looks somewhat more promising. The 40 west, on the same part of the lode (although not the same section) is worth 6t, per fathors. The Wheal Betsy idea in the bottom of the 15, cast of Wheal 30 y shift, is not looking quite so well.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Feb. 23: Setting Report: The 176 western of the lode in this end is changeable, at times yielding I to not lead ore per fathors. The blode in this end is changeable, at times yielding I to not lead ore per fathom, and at others not more than 5 cwts. This same level has been driven east on the south lode 3 fms. 6 ft., the lode producing from 10 cwts. to 1½ to not lead ore per fathom; in this end the lode is "twitched," similar to what it is in the level above, but judging from present appearance we think it is only temporary, and in a few feet driving will again open out a loose and profitable lode. The 163 has been driven west on the Millestone lode 2 fms. 6 ft. 6 in., and re-set to formen, at 3. Per fathors, and 3. Per ton for the lead; the lode is now worth 16 cwts, per fathors, and 3. Per ton for the lead; the lode is now worth 16 cwts, per fathors, and 3. Per ton for the lead ore.—Tribute Department: We have set 20 pitches, bargains, from 3. Per ton for lead and 25s, per ton for blende. The severity of the weather has put a stop to surface operations for some days past, and still continues to do so.

OARGOLL.—J. Grose, R. Tyzzer, Feb. 23: In the alit level west from Doctor's engine shaft the lode is

in the once of the second per fathors.

DENBIGHERIE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, Feb. 25: In the 112 fm. leve DENBIGHERIE continue about the same course as previously reported

per fathom.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, Feb. 25: In the 112 fm. level cast the hearing measures continue about the same course as previously reported, but we find the lead in the roof continuing without much variation, which gives us the greatest encouragement. In the 112 west the water is very strong, and issuing from all parts of the forebreast. The lode itself is of an exceedingly favourable character; during the last few days we have been meeting with vinghs, or small cavities; these are filled with lead. I must say that there is every reason to feel satisfied with our future regarding this portion of the mine. In the 68 west we have increased our force to six men driving, as I think that this point will prove of great importance to us. We are making as much progress as we can towards preparing a parcel of ore for sale.

DBVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 25: Wheal Emma—Railway Shaft, New Bouth Lode: In the 169 cast driving at present is by the side of the lode, and the ground the ground is of a favourable character. We continue to sink Dart's winze below the 145 cast by the side of the lode, and the ground having improved better progress is being made. The lode in Burgoyne's winze being stripped down below the 130 west is worth 3 tons of ore, or 104, per fathom.—New Shaft, New South Lode: The new south lode shaft is going down very favourably below the 145: the south part of the lode shaft is going down very favourably below the 145: the south part of the lode shaft is going down very favourably below the 145: the south part of the lode shaft is going down very favourably below the 145: and south composed of quartz, mand good stones of ore. In the 145 cast the lode is fit, wide, composed of quartz, mundic, capel, and ore worth 4 tons, or 180, per fathom. In Parson's winze, sinking below the 130 east, 3 ft. of the lode is atill being carried, which is worth 6 tons of ore, or 261, per fathom. We sample this week about 1000 tons of ore.

Parson's winze, sinking below the 130 east, 3 ft. of the lode is still being carried, which is worth 6 tons of ore, or 25. per fathom. We sample this week about 1000 tons of ore.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—W. Skewis, W. Richards, Feb. 19: You will be pleased to hear that in the whim-shaft the last pump put on is down its depth, leaving only 16 in. to finish the contract, and as it is not convenient to put on and the pump of a few inches I have put the men to divide and case the shaft from 1 the bottom. Next week we shall begin to drive west for a plat to prepared or or one-cutting the lode. In the 47 we shall begin forthwith to drive on the course of the lode; I may say that as the lode is pretix wet and porous it will be very expensive to drive, I have, therefore, set two men to drive on the south side of the lode at \$4. per fathom, after which the lode can be taken down at pleasure.

EAST CARADON.—James Kellow, T. Trelease, Feb. 24: Caunter Lode: In the 130 east the part carried is composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and peach, spotted with ore. In the winze sinking below the 116 the lode is large, composed of mundic, quartz, and peach, intermixed with spots of ore. The ground in the 180 cross cut south is favourable granite. The brauch in the midway east is worth 161, per fathom. The south branch in the 70 east is worth 162, per fathom.—Marke's Lode: The 72 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and mundic. The 60 cast is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundic, and spots of orc. The ground by side is favourable granite.

EAST WHEAL BASET.—R. Pryor and Son, E. Adams, Feb. 24: On Saturday last we set the 50 cross-cut to drive south of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 14. per fathom. We also set the 69 cross-cut to drive north of this shaft, by six men, at 14. per fathom. We have only 6 fathoms more to drive to cut the lode, which is all in whole ground to surface. The south shafterme are at present engaged in clearing out the 14, east of shaft, at 25s, per fathom. We have about 3 or 4 fms. tharde

rder than usual, but this is only temporary. EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Feb. 20: The mine

looking much the same as last reported.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, Feb. 24: Fatwork: In sinking below

is looking much the same as last reported.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL—R. Quentrall, Feb. 24: Fatwork: In sinking below the 100 fm. level the lode has rather improved since my last report. During the last day or two we have been opening out the south side. The lode is now from 9 to 10 ft. wide, and we have not yet reached the south wall. All the lode is moderate stamping work, and rich stones of tin are becoming more plentiful.—Tregonebris: The lode in the 34, east of new engine shaft, is worth 14b. per fathorm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 14t. per fathorm. FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Feb. 24: No. 2 stope, on the south part of the lode, west of deep adit: This part of the lode is fully 5 ft. wide, a strong, masterly lode, worth for lead ore about 1 to ne pr fathom, the same as for some time past. We recommenced driving the cross-out north on Monday last, with four men, at 90s, per fathom, the men to put all their stuff to surface for the same. In consequence of the late change in the weather we have been obliged to stop all surface operations for the present, on account of the frost and snow. As soon as a change takes place we shall go on again with all speed.

FURZE HILL—W. Doldge, Feb. 25: No. 1 North Lode: There is no change in the midway level, east of the cross-course, |since last reported on, the driving being still about 2 fms. per week. The stope in the back of the 54 is worth 4t. 10s. per fathom. There is one pitch working in the back of the 54 is worth 4t. 10s. per fathom. There is one pitch working in the back of the 54 is worth 4t. 10s. per fathom. There is one pitch working in the back of the 54 is worth 4t. 10s. the takers to pay all returning charges. The men are about making wages. In the 40 cross-out south we have just intersected the lode referred to in my last, but are not yet through it; as far as seen it is composed of capel, spar, and a little tin.—Middle Lode: During the past fortnight a great improvemen has taken place in this lode. The stope in the back of the 54 is worth on an a

taken down for a week; last value 10% per fathom. We have commenced a rise in the back of this level to communicate with the midway, worth 15%, per fathom. Middle level west worth 20% per fathom. East worth 12% per fathom. We have holed the winze from the 65 down to this level, making good ventilation. The 65 south part east worth 12% per fathom. We have commenced to drive this level west to hole to the old level to lay in tramrond, worth 8% per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is worth 12% per fathom. The look in the 52 east is looking more promising, large and spotted with ore. The ground is a little more favourable in the rise for new shaft, which we are pushing up as fast as possible. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue about the same as last reported. We shall give the computed quantity of ore for the next sale next report. GORSEDD AND MERLLYN CONSOLS.—Wm. Edwards, Feb. 25; We have reached the rock at the Merllyn shaft, and find the pita large one, and will require walling for about 18 yards in depth. We think we shall be ready to commence this operation about the middle of next week. In the driving of the adit level west the water is very much increasing from the roof, which we are very glad to see. There is no change in the Gorsed level driving east.

GREAT CARADON.—W. Taylor, Feb. 13: In the 70 west the ground is more favourable, and the lode softer; we are carrying part of it, which is producing blende, yellow copper ore, and within the last few feet we have had stones of lead, possibly we are near a north and south, on lead lode, which the change in the ground and lode indicate. If we find a cross-course it may be bad producing, and would account for the lead being found in the east and west lode. We are pushing on as fast as possible, as there is evidently some further change near.

GREAT EETALLACK.—John Harris, Feb. 20: The men in the 40 having nearly completed their bargain in stripping down the lode in the south side of the level, I have to day set them another bargain

in this direction is standing whole to surface. Nothing has been done in the 3 cross-cut since my last.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—S. Harris, Feb. 24: During the past month we have not made such progress in forking the water as I anticipated, owing to finding 7 fms. of the shaft full of stuff from the 10 to the 20; this, I am glad to say, we have cleared, and have dropped the lift and forked the water 6 ft. below the 20. We have also cleared the cross-cut from the perpendicular shaft to the underlie shaft, a distance of about 9 fms., and are now preparing to drop the lift in the underlie below the 20. We calculate to fork another 20 fms. before we fix the plunger-lift at the bottom of the Downright shaft, in the meantime we shall cut ground for the fend-off bob, and fix the same at the 10, at which point the lode crosses the shaft. I have made a thorough inspection of the 20, which has been extended about 90 fms. east of the shaft, and over 100 fms. west; and not withstanding the very extentive workings in both back and bottom of the 10, but very little ground has been stoped away in the back of the 20. I find the lode in the present eastern end, and for the last 20 fms. driven through, to be from 2 to 3 ft. wide, well defined, and of a congenial nature, but poor for tin; west of shaft neither the ground or lode ares owell defined, and look poor; and looking at the great distance these levels are driven from the shaft, I could not advise them to be resumed for the present, but push on and fork the mine to bottom as soon as possible, after which we shall be better able to judge as to what levels sheuld be driven, but I had no coincy will be to she the other than present and the present which we shall be better able to judge as to what levels sheuld be driven, but I had no coincy will be to she the other than present and the present which would be the other than the other than present and the present and the present and the present which would be the other than present and the present and the present and the presen

deined, and of a congenial nature, but poor for tir; west of shaft neither the ground or lode are so well defined, and look poor; and looking at the great distance these levels are driven from the shaft, I could not advise them to be resumed for the present, but push on and fork the mine to bottom as soon as possible, after which we shall be better able to judge as to what levels sheulthen would be to the 109, before we open extensively unless we had thin la paying quantities, for in the 104 mine to the east it was about and below the 100 where we had the great riches; and from the nature of the ground, and the appearance of the lode both in the 104 and 29. I have not the least doubt but a good mine will be found if properly explored; the ground appear easy for developing, and the water charge is light, so that the cost will be comparatively little. We are getting on fair in the dressing department, although we could do better if we had more water; this, no doubt, we shall get as we go deeper down in the mine, but the continued deeline in the price of the tells against the estimated profit.

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t the mine.

KINGSTON VALLEY.—G. F. Richards, Feb. 25: The lode in the 15 fathor evel end is still looking exceedingly well, and will produce a good quantity of the load blands are still looking.

nature TON VALLEY.—G. F. Richards, Feb. 25: The lode in the 15 fathom level end is still locking exceedingly well, and will produce a good quantity of silver-lead and blende ores.

LLANRWST.—Robert Knapp, Jan. 11: The improvement I advised you of in my note of Saturday is another lode, or another part of the lode, from what I advised you of previouely; this lode we have cut into 4 ft., and are apparently through it; and, so far as seen, is worth 400. per fathom. It is the cleanest lead I ver saw. There are no foreign or base metals contaminating the lead; it is beautiful potter's lead, worth, I should think, at present prices 175, per ton. I will box up a lot and send for your and others inspection.

— Robert Knapp, Feb. 19: The mine continues to open well, and bids fair to mewer all our expectations, and none were more sanguine than my own. It is xeeedingly gratifying to me to be able to confirm my original expressions rearding the property.

— Robert Knapp, Feb. 22: We are looking fine here.

he property. rt Knapp, Feb. 22: We are looking fine here, and shall shortly look er. This is a mine which will do you a world of good, and others con-

— Röbert Knapp, Feb. 22: We are looking fine here, and shall shortly look much better. This is a mine which wild oy ou a world of good, and others connected with you. Let us get into returning ores by all manner of means this summer. That we shall be able to come out strong there is every probability.

— Robert Knapp, Feb. 23: We have made a good bargain in the purchase of iron rails. We are getting into the lode on the other side of the cross-course, or rather the eastern branch thereof, and, so far as opened, it is looking well for lead. I expect we shall hole the prospect shaft this week to the addit in the vicinity of the ore, when we shall drive both east and west on the course of the lode, and open up, from present appearances, a great deal of rich lead ground rapidly.

— Robert Knapp, Feb. 26: I expect the prospect-shaft will be holed, and the adit fully ventilated within a day or two, besides providing an appreciable convenience for getting the ores to surface, as the shaft will come down right in the midst of our newly-discovered wealth; and, from our present prospects, I expect to lay open, beginning next week, a great deal of rich ground rapidly. We shall get fairly into the lode again eastward, whilst westward there is a lode worth fully 45%, per fathom to commence with.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—B. Hoeking, W. Bennetts, Feb. 20: The lode in the 67, west of Pool's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; this end is getting easier for driving. We have done nothing in the 58 and since our last, as we think we are near the boundary; the men are stripping down the south side and bottom of the level, where the lode is worth for copper ore 81. per fathom. The lode in the 46, west of Pool's shaft, is producing a little tin. The lode in the 23, east of cross-out, out he where the lode is worth for copper ore 81. per fathom. The lode in the 46 west of Pool's shaft, is producing a little tin. The lode in the 23 east of cross-out, out he were the lode is worth for copper ore 81. I have set the 120 yard lev

favourable. At will be strange it we do not interest and the 121 end, driving north, from present appearances.

NOETH LAXEY.—R. Row, Feb. 19: The lode in the 121 end, driving north, is now worth ½ too of lead per fathom. In the 110 we have suspended the end for the present, and put the men to sink a winze at the north end of the ore ground, and have a lode worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The stopes in roof of the 110 are now worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, and those in the 98 ½ ton per fathom.

No change in the \$4, driving north. The stopes in the roof of the 60 are worth is of lead per fathom. The 50, driving north of south shaft, is worth ½ ton of had per fathom. Other places the same as last reported.

NORTH TRESKEBFY.—R. Pryor and Son, Feb. 24: The ground in the deal and the continue of the stopes of the same as last reported, and the ead letting out a large quantity of water. No other change to notice since last report addit cross cut, north of new shaft, is just the same as last reported, and the ead letting out a large quantity of water. No other change to notice since last report and setting ont a large quantity of water. No other change to notice since last report of the stopes in the stopes of the stopes of the stopes in bottom of the 36, east of Hooper's winze, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth south \$\frac{3}{2}\$, per fathom. In the 36, east of Hooper's winze, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth lone in the stopes in bottom of the 36, east of Hooper's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth lone in the stopes in bottom of the 36, east of Hooper's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth lone in the stopes in bottom of the 36, east of Hooper's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth lone 2½ ft. wide, but a stope in bottom of the 36, east of Hooper's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth lone in the 36, east of Rowe's shaft, on Buckinghouse lode, the close 3½ ft. wide, producing good at some of copper ore, but not enough to value; a very promising lode; and by every appearance will improve again shortly. The tribus has a standard to the stope in t

as it is draining some valuable tin ground at and below the 10, near thammes and, which for monthe past has been under water. Operations on the gligic portions of this ground will be commenced at once, when, as a natural consequent portions of this ground will be commenced at once, when, as a natural consequent portions of the ground will be commenced at once, when, as a natural consequent portion of the commenced of the commenced at the commen

this storm has proved far more severe than the one at the close of the past and commencing of the present year. I hope it will not be of long duration. Immediately it ceases no time will be lost in getting everything into full operation—the winter has proved a long and trying one.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, J. Pryor, Feb. 24: In the 77 cast we have got through the fair ground we advised you of, and the ground east of it is much the same as to the west; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, with mundic and copper ore intermixed, but not enough to value. No change in the 55 cast to notice, and the same remark applies to the tribute department.—Silver Lode: The cross-cut north is driven about 6 ft., with no signs of lode. About 2 fms. from Silver lode we drove through a small flookan branch, and have put the men to drive a few feet west on its course to see if it increases in size and character.

RHEIDOL.—John Ridge, Feb. 30: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 20 is being pushed on by nine men, and will be deep enough for the next level about the middle of next week. The lode in the 10 cast is yielding a good mixture of lead and blende, 1 ft. wide, savings work for dressing, but not looking quite so well for lead ore this week; should the lode not improve I intend next week to put the men from the level to rise in the better part of the lode.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Feb. 26: With the exception of the 95, north of engine-shaft (where the lode is now in a twitch, and reduced in value for a time), the mine is without change worthy of remark for some time past. The south ends continue to lay open profitable runs of ore, and, on the whole, the mission south ends continue to lay open profitable runs of ore, and, on the whole, the mission south ends continue to lay open profitable runs of ore, and, on the whole, the mission has been shown that the severe weather (it has been snowing more or less ser next Thursday will only be a month since least sampling we have to wait until then.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Wm. Ri

and east carries stones of tin. There is no material alteration in the or drossessmoth.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, Feb. 24: Shelfield: During the past week good progress has been made in sinking the engine-shaft, which is sufficiently because the property of the ground in the present bottom is good for dispatch. We have now a pump to put on, after which we intend to cross-cut the lode, which has not been proved in the last 3½ fathoms sinking. I calculate to reach the depth for fork and the 30 fm. level in six or eight weeks from this date. But little press has been made in the 30 end east, the ground being difficult to cut. The engine and everything connected therewith works well, and the consumption of coals for this month is not so great by 30 tons, or over, as in December. The ground is covered with snow, which interferes with the dressing in our neighbouring

mines, and we shall not be able to do anything by way of dressing until the storm breaks.

SOUTH ROSKEAR.—John Brenton, James Hosking, Feb. 20: Gregory's Shaft: 80UTH ROSKEAR.**—John Brenton, James Hosking, Feb. 20: Gregory's Shaft: 80UTH ROSKEAR.**—John Brenton, James Hosking, Feb. 20: Gregory's Shaft: 80 are already experiencing benefit from the 125 to the 135. The 125 is commence on Monday to put in the skip road from the 125 to the 135. The 125 is commence on Monday to put in the skip road from the 126 to the 135. The 125 is commence on Monday to put in the skip road from the 126 to the 135. The 125 is commence on Monday to put in the skip road from the 126 to the 136. The 125 is commence on Monday to put in the skip road from the 126 to the 136. The 136 is a before reported. The lode is composed of our from the breast of the south 12/, per fathorn.**—Dunkin's Shaft: This shaft is 138. 4th 11; this pitch is worth 12/, per fathorn.**—Dunkin's Shaft: This shaft is 138. 4th 115 point by pumping at night, and thus leave the whim available for keep it of 5th below the 102. The water has so much decreased that we can easily drained to 6 ft. below the 102. The water has so much decreased that we can easily drained to 6 ft. below the 102. The water has so much decreased that we can easily broken stones from various parts of black tin per ton. About 80 fms. east of 12 ft. available for keep it drained the 102 ft. available for keep it of the 102 ft. available ft. avai mines, and we shall not be able to do anything by way of dressing until the storm

vett's shaft, tinny; the rill be let on the employ.

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fathom for stope in the of this level, en have comable for proy confidence this level on inking below y promising 250. per fm., in the 20 fm. e all speed in the have about

e have about per fathom, being down is producing ement in the further driving below this per fathom, in the 45 west orth 10%, per athom. The

the bottom, driving the hortly to re-n. The skip-e lode at this

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1: During the which is sunk for dispatch, the lode, which each the depth But little proto cut. The maumption of The ground neighbouring

see mucci. CONSOLES.—Win. Yivian, Peb. 25: The engine-shaft, which weare ST. AMN nine men, is now 5 fms. below the 72. At the 72, driving morth of sinking with on the flat lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing rich stones of tine-gine-shaft, on the flat lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, engine-shaft, continues to improvement at this point, as we are near the junction (we are lodes. At the 72, driving west on the flat lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, engine-shaft, continues to improve, and has drained the greater portion of the tin ground driven through in the steel above. All other places we pay and setting day a full report shall follow. It is set that the flat of the flat of the flat of the shallow; the lode is progress in driving on the Hundred Pound lode, cast of the swallow; the lode is progress in driving on the Hundred Pound lode, cast of the swallow; the lode is progress in driving on the Hundred Pound lode, cast of the swallow; the lode is progress in driving the flat which the swallow; the lode is progress in driving drained of water by the swallow, and the ground not very expensive for working.

Tanker lille—Arthur Waters, Feb. 25: The 162, west of Watson's shaft, is constituted to the swallow; the swallow, and the ground not very expensive for working.

Tanker lille—Arthur Waters, Feb. 25: The 162, west of Watson's shaft, is constituted to the swallow; the swallow, and the product of the lode and rich course of lead ore, worth at present 1004, per fathom. The swallow of the lode of the

siffness of the ground.—North lode: The stope in back of the 71 west is worth ion, per fathom.

WEST MILWR.—W. Francis, — Holway, Feb. 24: The cross-cut south from

Frederick's Engine-Shaft: The 60 is being driven east, by six men, at 8l. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. The same level is being driven west of shaft, by six men, at 8l. per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm. The 48 winze, west of shaft, to two men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fathom. To stope east of this winze, by nine men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 45l. per fathom. The 48, west of shaft, is being driven, by six men, at 9l. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. The 36, west of shaft, to four men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. We have to-day set 12 tribute pitches to about 35 men, at tributes varying from 10s. to 12s. in 1l. The mine continues to open up well, and the prospects of success are of an encouraging character.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Bray, Feb. 26: The mine continues much the same as last reported. This month we shall sample 100 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL UNY.—William Rich, Matthew Rogers, William Rich, jun., Feb. 20: We have drained the mine to bottom, and are busily engaged hauling from the 160. The 150 west is holed to the Incline shaft; we hope soon to have the skip-road made complete to the 150. The 160 cast is letting out more water, and looking promising to improve. The 140 end, east of King's, is worth 15l, per fm. The 140, west of Incline, is worth 10l, per fathom. The 130 cross-cut north, through the lode, is without alteration to notice. The nine men employed at Hind's shaft are busily engaged sinking this shaft below the 130. The 120 end, east of King's, is worth 15l, per fm. The 140 end east is worth 7l, per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is worth 7l. Per fathom. The 160 end east is wort

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

The strong of lead just soid has gone off to day. I shall ample 30 tons of bleude immediately the frost goes, to let us on with the dressing.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

The very scrious decline that has taken place within the past few days in the Cornish standard has greatly depressed tin shares, and every description of stock can now be purchased at very low quotations. In some cases the depression has almost amounted to a panic, whilst from Cornwall we hear that business is at a perfect standaill. Better prices for the metal can scarcely be expected whilst foreign imposts continue to high, and in the absence of any material forecase in demand we for the continue of the

sees being made in driving the 93 cross-cut north is slow, in consequence of the siffness of the ground.—North index i'the state is worth 182, per fallown.

Iffless of the ground.—North index i'the state is worth 182, per fallown.

WE M. Macdow shaft continues to progress satisfactorily. No new joints have been of the state of the property of the state o

Some of the men and boys are so well seasoned to this work that it is generally believed that they are arsenic proof. The present high price of this article has come at a good time for the mine adevaturer, as such mines as East Pool are almost a good time for the mine adevaturer, as such mines as East Pool are almost a good time for the mine adevaturer, as such mines as East Pool are almost over 90 per cent. of fine aresenic. At West Wheal Seton, on Monday, about 90 green over 90 per cent. of fine aresenic. At West Wheal Seton, on Monday, about 90 green over 90 per cent. of fine aresenic. At West Wheal Seton, on Monday, about 90 green over 90 per cent. On the second was a good over 90 per cent. of the aresenic. At West Wheal Seton, on Monday, about 90 green with the second was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a green was a going concern by Capt. Schembor 10 green was a green was

BRENTWOOD BRICK AND COAL COMPANY.

BRENTWOOD BRICK AND COAL COMPANY.

A prospectus of an association having the above title has just been issued, and, from its clear and full statements of facts and figures, it appears to offer very great advantages to investors. The object of the company is to purchase and conduct a commercial undertaking at Brentwood, Essex, for the purpose of manufacturing bricks, tiles, drain-pipes, and the usual articles manufactured from brick clay of superior quality; and for the further purpose of receiving coal by rail, and distributing it over a district where none is produced, and especially to the town of Brentwood itself.

It is easy for the public—at all events the Essex and London public—to determine how far these object are feasible and profitable. Brentwood is at an easy distance from London, and as part of the great metropolis in Essex, London men have frequent business in the county, and it is known very well to East Londoners and to City men.

great metropolis in Essex, London men have frequent business in the county, and it is known very well to East Londoners and to City men.

As to the brick manufacturing department of the business, supposing the bricks and their cognate articles to be completed, the question for an investor is, ab initio, "Is there a market?" Well, Brentwood is a rising place, likely to increase, and able to consume a large quantity of such manufactures. Besides, the comfortable towns and villages within available distances are numerous, and Essex agricultural will require drainage material, as it is one of the most thriving counties, as the Essex people themselves say, "out of the shires." Essex people have a singular prejudice for what is produced in their own county, and the farmers seldom leave it except to come to town, and a man who has been "up in the shires" is looked upon as quite a travelled man. There can be little doubt of the Essex people generally giving a preference to their own productions, from "an Essex calf" or a quarter of wheat, to the materials for building a house or farmsted, or the drainage of a marsh.

Moreover, the London market is immediately at hand, the greatest market for such manufactures in the whole world. Slates are in some places solely used for roofing, as in Dorset, North Wales, Cork, Limerick, &c. Zinc is used in France, Belgium, and Poland. But let anyone ascend an eminence and look down upon the house tops, and he will say London is like a Freemason's lodge, "tiled."

No city in the world is using so many bricks as London; all stone-faced buildings are built with bricks, and the highest compliment you can pay "a Cockney" is to call him "a brick." Well, there is no one who can doubt that the products of a brick property at Brentwood will find sale in London. There is a wide market, at all events, and a rich one, and a facile one, for Brentwood is next, at all events, and a rich one, and a facile one, for Brentwood is next, at all events, and a rich one, and a facile one, for Brentwood is ne

Pharaoh, asked to make bricks without straw. Essex has plenty of straw if that were wanted so much in modern brickmaking; but the very plain straightforward fact is, that the property is a most admirable one for yielding the materials of the products that are intended to be brought to market.

The area of the property is about 23 acres, 2½ of which are occupied by railway sidings—more of them anon. The rest is mainly occupied by clays of all the useful varieties known to the brickmakers; in fact, millions of bricks have been sent to the London market from this. Now, an intelligent public company will bring slit the new appliance into use known to the trade anywhere, and all the new appliance into use known to the trade anywhere, and the chemical and mechanical knowledge necessary to the complete blending of material so as to make an article that is marketable; blending of material so as to make an article that is marketable; in fact, bricks, like the Essex damsels, of "good colour and durable." Essex men are hospitable, but slow; they are wedded to their customs in brickmaking as in other things, if like the snail in nothing else. The Essex man is of slow progress, and always carries his house on his back. A company intelligently formed like this will awaken new energies in the neighbours, and make the neighbours "Peep o' Day Boys" without losing their steadiness an loyalty. The material is there extensive, rich, and ready, and this company is composed of men who know how to use it.

With regard to the coal business in connection with the brick

making, it offers great advantages. Coal is, of course, extensively used in brick making, and as there is none produced in Essex must be brought by rail, and the rails which traverse the property are connected with the main line, and thus easy and rapid intercourse is secured both for brick and coal to the London market.

The company also sells coal, for which there is necessarily an eager demand in the neighbourhood. Thus, for all the material the company proposes to deal in there are facile and profitable markets and comparatively small cost in production.

It is time that English capitalists instead of sinking their money in foreign mines, that are so often worthless, and American railways which exist but for gambling, would look for investments at home, and amongst home opportunities for the legitimate and porfitable employment of capital. We hardly know of one more eligible than the Brentwood Brick Works.

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, FEB. 26, 1875.

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ditto other brands \$8 0 0-90 0 0 Hoops., ditto10 10 0-11 10	0
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At the works, is, to is, 6d, per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X. erne-plates 2s. per box below tim-plates of similar br

REMARKS.—The week now ended has been unproductive of any important change in the position of the Metal Market. Excessive caution appears to be the characteristic feature of dealers in metals at the present moment. A wise caution can only be productive of beneficial results, and if it be well to fall into error at all it is better to err on the side of caution than on that of excessive speculation; yet at the same time it may be as well to observe that it is possible to carry this too far, and undue timidity may result in loss as well as undue rashness. Considering the statistical position of metals most generally deals in, it may be sald that it is aimost a matter of segret that there should be but little or no speculation to be found upon the market. So long as consumers and shippers perceive this to ea prevailing feature there lacks this very important inducement to them to come forward and buy freely before prices are run up to a point which might render it unadvisable to buy for stock at home or abroad. There is a very general impression that at the moment large numbers of orders are kept back because of the dulness of the markets. Buyers consider that the market may drag on yet awhile, and that they may place their orders to greater advantage than now. The existing quietude is not the consequence of over-trading, had it been so the list of failures would have shown a great merease, but instead of this there has been a remarkable immunity from disaster, and markets are suffering more from want of animated demand than from any other cause. The influences which usually affect markets be peculiarly open for the development of trade generally. When the improvement may present itself is altogether another question. Every reason points to progress, and a return to a general resuscitation of trade, and, sooner or later, it appears but little short of impossible to believe but that these expectations will be realised. The Bank returns made up to last Thursday are of a very favourable na ture, which may afford another indication of the probable course of events.

COPPER. important change in the position of the Metal Market. Excessive caution appears to be the characteristic feature of dealers in metals

South Wales district before the lock-out became exhausted the small amount of work done up to the time becomes still smaller, and the amount of work done up to the time becomes still smaller, and the number of hands thrown out of employ becomes greater. It may be that enquiries are not put forward, because it is known that there is no power to execute orders, but judging from appearances it would seen that if no differences at all existed between masters and men the present demand would prove totally insufficient to find active employment for the average number of hands. Since the commencement of the year the demand in Bouth Wales has continued aimost stationary. The American trade, which has always afforded a very important stay to South Wales, now fails to offer any support at all. Other markets are equally dull, and as at present prices the masters, from a business point of view, to push for contracts, however glad they might be to see the existing difficulties brought to a final issue, and the present distress among the families of the workmen alleviated. The few coalowners who do not belong to the Amaigamated Association are reaping the benefits of their isolation, and by day and night, working double shifts, they are turning out large quantities of coal at remunerative prices, but the number of such independent workers is far too few to supply the extraordinary demand which has sprung up for coal in consequence of the lock-out.

The demand for pig-iron in the North of England has stiffened during the last week, and the production has decreased, in consequence of the blast-furnace men connected with two of the Middlesborough furnaces having refused to accept the loper cent. For execution insisted upon by the masters. No. I is quoted 63s.; No. 3, 59s. The tendency of the market is towards higher prices. The demand for finished iron shows a measure of improvement, more particularly in the rail department, but the prices obtainable are such that the amount of profit resulting is not such as a format and are such that the amount of profit resulting is not such as a format has a suffered to accept the part ment at the first particularly in th

59s. The tendency of the market is towards higher prices. The demand for finished from shows a measure of improvement, more particularly in the rail department, but the prices obtainable are such that the amount of profit resulting is not such as to afford any encouragement to book further orders, except at an advance, which cannot be obtained. Rails are quoted from 7l. to 7l. 12s. 6d., according to section, and merchant bars 3l. 2s. 6d.

The Sootch pig-from market has been very firm throughout the week, and prices have almost daily shown an advance upon the previous day's quotations. The closing price last week was 73s. 6d. On Monday the market opened firm, at 73s. 9d., and advanced to 74s., but before the close there were buyers at 74s. 3d. The next day sellers asked 74s. 6d., but buyers were not prepared to give more than 74s. 3d. On Wednesday business was done at 74s. 4½d. to 74s. 7½d., after which prices advanced to 75s. cal. at which price business was done in the forencon, but at the close there were buyers at 74s. 10½d. Yesterday the market advanced to 75s. 6d. at which price business was done in the forencon, but at the close there were buyers at 74s. 10½d. Yesterday the market advanced to 75s. 6d. at which price business was done in the forencon, but at the close there were sellers at this price. To-day the market is reported flat, at 75s.

,	at 75s. Shipments.		
	Week ending Feb. 21, 1874		
	Decrease Total increase for 1875	. Tons	

87l. 10s., but a better selling has sprung up during the last day or two, which, however, hardly promises to be of a very permanent character. Straits has changed hands at 89l. cash; English ingots are quoted 92l.

Tin-Plates.—There is no changes to report; prices are fairly

maintained.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening.
The Glasgow market for Scotch pigs closes this (Friday) afternoon, for warrants-scliers, 74s. 6d.; buyers, 74s. 3d. This gives a gain of 1s. over the week, as compared with our prices last Friday. Sales took place here this afternoon at the Glasgow prices. We quote makers' No. 1 iron as follows:—Gartsherrie, 59s.; Coltness, 29z.; Calder, 90s.; Langloan, 90s.; Summerlee, 88s. 6d.; Monkland, 77s. fo.b. Glasgow; Glengarnock, 89s.; Eglinton, 76s. 6d. f.o.b., Ardrossan; Shotts, 87s. 6d. f.o.b. Leith; Kenniel, 82s. 6d. f.o.b. Sorness. We have no real change to notice in the iron trade this week. Orders are constantly being disposed of for all the better kinds of iron. The competition for other sorts is keener, and the large houses occupied in this department of the trade are more alive to further accessions of orders. The demand for sheet iron of all kinds used for galvanising continues unabated. Nail-rods also are active for export. There is alarge business being done in hoop iron. The rates, however, are irregular, and for good specifications slightly reduced prices are accepted. We have nothing of magnitude to report in rails this week. Ebbw Vale Works, and others of this class, are idle-laid by for the present in consequence of the colliers' strike, which still continues, without indications of a speedy termination. The makers of best iron in Staffordshire—say the Earl of Dudley, Barrow and Sons, the British Iron Company, P. Williams and Sons, Brown a.º Freer, W. Milliangton and Company, and E. T. Wright, of the Monmoor—are in a in-zowable condition in regard to orders; the same may be said in regard to Robert Heath and Sons best Crown bars. The Silverdale Company are also well in for orders for bars. The Snedshill Company and Horschay Company report favourably of the demand for their Shropshir iron. The Weardale Company are actively employed at their works, and the demand at the Thames-street warehouse for all kinds of iron has increased co

we venture to hope a steady, if not very remunerative, trade for the spring and summer months.

Mesers. James and Shakspeare.—COPPER: We note sales of Chili ore and regulus (to arrive) by private contract at 18s. and 18s. 6d. per unit respectively. The Swansea Ticketing of 32rd inst. went off at an average of 18s. 5½d., the average produce being 31 13 16ths per cent.; the quantity consisted of 923 tons from the Cape, and 12 tons only from other places, which accounts for the comparatively high average price paid for the whole sale. Bars have been steady throughout the week at 83f. for good ordinary brands, cash and short fixed prompt; but, at the close, there seemed a slight tendency to advance on this rate, although sellers made no positive move in that direction. The Chili charters, for first half of present month, became known on 23rd inst., and were advised as 1200 tons bars and ingots, 500 tons pure in ores and regulus for England, 100 tons of bars for France. The market was entirely uninfluenced by the news, either in an upward or downward direction; and such is the inanimate condition of the trade, that no attention is paid to circumstances which, in ordinary times, usually give rise to some fluctuations in price. Australian sortsare quite neglected, and the sales of the week were restricted to a few lots of outside brands, which went at figure enabling them to compete with English select. The demand for sheets is quiet; but a fair enquiry exists for tough at 48t., and select at 59t. to 90t. per ton; but sellers at these rates are scarce.—Try: English continues very depressed, and can be purchased on easier terms. The market for foreign sorts is quite disorganised, and since Friday last sales have been reported at various prices down to 87s. 6d. for the metal now available is held for higher rates than those printed in our list.—Lead shows a further decline of 5s. to 10s. per ton, and even at this reduction the demand is only moderate.

Mesers to all describers, and orders to 20s. lower than a deven at t

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond-Copper: Demand very mo-Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—COPPER: Demand very moderate for all descriptions of foreign, and prices about 10s. to 20s. lower than a week ago. Charters for first half of this month at Valparaiso advised by cable as equal to 1800 tons fine. At the Swansea Ticketing on Tuesday 935 tons (ohiefl) Cape ores of 32 5-16ths per cent., which sold at 16s. 6½d. per unit) went at an average of 16s. 5½d. for an average produce of 31 13-16ths per cent. A cargo of 700 tons sold by private treaty, to arrive, at 16s. per unit. In manufactured a few Indian orders booked, at 75s. for 4 by 4 sheets, and yellow metal braziers at 8d. per lb.—Tix: Foreign has declined about 3s. per owt., but closes rather firmer. English in fair request, and sold down to 91s. 6d.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, and soid down to 91s. 6d.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—Copper is inactive; the

Vest Coast charters for the first half of February are 1800 tons. Prices were lower

in the Coast, but are above the parity this side. The demand from consumers is

at moderate, and English has again a drooping tendency.—Tix 2. lower, all

escriptions being difficult to realise.—Spelter: There has been considerable

inderselling on the part of some of the English smelters, but foreign spelter is still

uoted high, and without supplies coming forward.—Lead: There is more doing,

not prices are steady.

Mr. Murrant.—COPPER: During the past week 450 tons of Chili ars have changed hands, at prices from 83% and upwards for cash and short rompt, also 3500 tons ores and regulus, at 18s. and upwards; the charters for the rst half of February were 1800 tons, of which 1200 tons of bars and 500 tons of res and regulus to England, and 100 bars to Havre, but they produced no perpitible effect on the market. In Australian little business has been reported; a mall quantity was, however, taken on private terms.

Messrs, Pixley and Abell.—Gold: The gold per overland mai was delivered on the 23rd inst., and the bars (294,390). in value) were purchased on German account. The only other arrival during the week consisted of 9650/ from the Cape. Sovereigns amounting to 248,000., from Melbourne and Brazils have been sent into the Bank; on the other hand, 163,000. have been withdrawn for Lisbon and the Brazils. The Weser takes 23,500. to New York, and the Minh 13,000. to Lisbon.—Silver: The arrivals during the week have been rather large; they comprise 59,400. from New York, and 74,250. per Iberia from the Pacific. A part of the former amount has been sold at 5736d. per oz.; the latter has not yet been sold. Mesers, Pixley and Abell.—Gold: The gold per overland mail

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Feb. 24).—Soda: Cream caustic, 60 per cent., 13%. 5s. to 13%. 10s.; white, 14%.; soda sah, 25.16d.; soda crystals, 5%. 7s. 6d.; bl-carbonate, 14%; salt cake, 3%. to 3%. 2s. 6d.; Glauber salts, 2%. 17s. 6d. to 3%. 2s. 6d.; Glauber salts, 2%. 17s. 6d. to 3%. Bleaching Powder: At 9%.—Alum: 7%. 10s. to 7%. 15s. for loose lump; ground, 9%. 10s. to 8%. 15s.—Nitrate of Soda: At 18s. 4%. Alumina: Sulphate, white and grey, 17%. 12s. 6d. to 18%. 5s.; carbonate, 7%. 6d.; muriate, 30%. to 32%. 10s.; sal ammoniac, firsts, 45s.; secends, 44s.—Potash: Muriates, 80 per cent., at 6%. 10s. to 6%. 12s. 6d., f.o.b.; Prussiate, red, 2s. 6d.; yellow, 1s. 2d.; chlorate, 10%. 6d. 15s.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 26%.—Litharge: Best fake, 26%.—Sugar of Lead: Brown, 28%.; ditto, white, 43%. to 44%.—Baltpetre: Foreign, 22s. to 22s. 6d.; refined, 28s. to 28s. 6d.—Acid: Tartaric, English, at 1s. 6%. 6d.; foreign, 1s. 5%. 6d.; oreined, 4%. 10s.—Benzole: 30 per cent., —; 50 per cent., 4s. 6d to 5s.; 90 per cent., 5s.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 7%. 10s.—Phosphate of Alumina, 3%. to 3%. 10s. per ton.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 7%. 4d.; non-cupreous, 9d. to 9%. 6d.—China-clay: 18s. f.o.b. Cornwall; best quality, 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 5s. 5d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 5s. 5d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 87 per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates, 8d. per cent., 8d. per unit; 28s.—Phosphates: High strength; 8d CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS-(Messrs, J. Berger Spenc

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been particularly flat this week. and shares in the large tin mines have been offered at lower quota-tions, without finding buyers.

During the last fortnight tin has dropped 6l. per ton, and if it oes on declining at this rate much longer it will be impossible for goes on deerling at this rate much longer it will be impossible for the great mines, worked at a cost of 4000k or 5000k, per month, to meet their expenses, and the supply of tin in Cornwall must be very materially reduced.

This metal, contrary to all expectation, seems gradually falling to the price that it reached in the years 1856 and 1857 (40% to 46% per ton), and when the impression among the alarmists was that tin mining in Cornwall would soon be at an end. Yet, in a very short time, there was a great and sudden reaction to 100% per ton, and tin mining became the rage; and, as history often repeats itself, there are still many observant judges stocking their tin, and looking upon the present crisis as one that will pass away in a few months, though it may, and probably will, in the meantime stop many heavily burdened concerns

of which a dividend of 11.5s. per share was declared. The cost were charged up to the end of January, and amounted to 3278. The credit, 577 tons of copper ores, 4102. In addition to this sales amounting to 42161. have been made, which will leave about the same profit for the next account; and 240 tons of copper was sampled for the following. It is contemplated to erect a large engine, owing to the enormous quantity of water. The shaft is now down 6½ fms. below the 65 fathom level.

Wheal Grenville shares have declined to 4, 4½; the lode in the 160 east, or bottom level, is worth 301. per fathom, and driving at

Wheal Grenville shares have declined to 4, 4½; the lode in the 160 east, or bottom level, is worth 30\(llowerrightarrow{1}\). In the 150 east it is worth 20\(llowerrightarrow{1}\) per fathom, and in the 150 west 15\(llowerrightarrow{1}\). In the 130 cross-cut north the lode has been intersected worth 20\(llowerrightarrow{1}\) per fathom. The points in operation in the mine are valued in the aggregate at 160\(llowerrightarrow{1}\) per fathom at the present price of tin. At Gunnislake meeting a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share was declared. The accounts show a profit on four months of 600\(llowerrightarrow{1}\); credit balance, 1530\(llowerrightarrow{1}\).

The accounts show a profit on four months of 600*l*.; credit balance, 1530*l*.

Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8½: at the meeting, when a call of 10a, per share was made, the accounts were charged up to the end of becember. West Frances, 9 to 10; these accounts, which showed a profit of 119*l*. 6a. 7d. on the quarter, were also charged up to the end of December only. West Seton, 5 to 7½; the North Rosker engine, a 70-inch, has been purchased for this mine for 975*l*., and it is hoped that it will be got to work in about four months. Wheal Peevor, 5 to 5½; the lode in the 60 east is worth 20*l*. per fathom; same level west 20*l*. per fathom. The 48 west is worth 20*l*. same level west 20*l*. per fathom. The 48 west is worth 20*l*. per fathom, and the 30 west 10*l*. The mine continues to open out well. South Frances, 8 to 10; the engine-shaft is in course of sinking to reach the West Basset lode. Great Laxey, 11 to 11½; Hingston Down, 10a. to 15a.; Ladywell, 2½ to 2½; Marke Valley, 21a. to 23a. Parys Mountain, 8a. to 10a.; Penstruthal, 12a to 14a.; Prince of Wales, 8a. to 10a.; Providence Mines, 4 to 4½.

Tankerville are firmer, at 9½ to 9½; the lode in the 152, west of Watson's shaft, is now in a rich course of lead, worth 100*l* per fathom, and the beginning, the agent thinks, of a big run of lead ore seen in the 140; the 140 west has improved a little; the winze below the 12 is worth 50*l*. per fathom. Roman Gravels, 12½ to 13. South Roman Gravels, ½ to 1. Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; we understand that the balance of assets over liabilities here is 3900*l*. Bog, 10a. to 12a. 6*l*. Rookhope Valley, 10a. to 15a. Wheal Unity Wood, ½ to ½; the accounts here show a loss on three months to end of December of 977*l*., and a debit balance of 1219*l*., and a call of 2a. 6d, per share has been made; the report states that, like most mines in the neighbourhood, the bottom levels have been flooded, and for eight weeks nothing could be done in sinking the shafts or working the bottom levels. South Condurrow, 4½ to 5. Van, 22½ to 25. Van

neighbourhood, the bottom levels have been flooded, and for eight weeks nothing could be done in sinking the shafts or working the bottom levels. South Condurrow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5. Van, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 25. Van Consols, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. West Chiverton have advanced to $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$. West Tankerville, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$. Wheal Uny, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$. Glaisdale and Whinstone, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Almada and Tirito, $\frac{5}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$. Birdseye, $2\frac{3}{6}$ to $2\frac{1}{5}$. Cedar Creek, $1\frac{1}{5}$ 1. Chontales, 10s. to 12s. 6d. Eberhardt and Aurora, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{5}$. Elimma, $1\frac{5}{6}$ to $1\frac{1}{5}$. Flagstaff, $2\frac{1}{5}$ to $3\frac{1}{6}$. Last Chance, 1 to $1\frac{1}{5}$. Javali, 2s. to 10s. Richmond, $2\frac{1}{5}$ to $2\frac{1}{5}$. Such Aurora, 22s. to 24s. Sweetland Creek, 2s to $2\frac{1}{5}$. Tecoma, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{5}$.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been generally more active, especially in some leading descriptions. The fortnightly settlement, concluded yesterday (Friday), scriptions. The forting try settlement, concluded yesterday (Friday), showed that the speculative element continues upon a small scale, compared with the purchase on investment account, and this is further proved by the increasing scarcity of sound stock offering upon the market. The late severe weather appears in most instances to heave interfered with surface operations.

the market. The late severe weather appears in most instances to have interfered with surface operations.

Home Mines have again been mainly represented by lead descriptions, in which a moderate amount of business has taken place, and in some instances higher quotations have been established. Van, Roman Gravels, and Assheton have been in demand, the last named upon the satisfactory and improving condition of the mine.

American Mines, with the exception of Flagstaff and Tecoma, in which large transactions have taken place at improved quotations, have been comparatively quiet. Flagstaff shares have changed hands at 3½, and close 3 to 3½, consequent on the prospect that all questions in dispute will be forthwith satisfactorily adjusted; according to all private sources some further important discoveries have been recently made at the mine. Richmond shares have been less active, and remain without quotable change. Eberhardt shares have declined to 3½, 4½, upon information that owing to severe snow-storms hauling had been discontinued, and the mill stopped since Jan. 9, and the results for the month not yet advised. Tecoma, 1½ to 1½; a meeting of shareholders is to be convened shortly, when satisfactory information will be communicated. satisfactory information will be communicated.

Hydraulic Mines have been fairly in request, especially Cedar Creek and Birdseye Creek. Blue Tent steady at quotations. Sweet-land Creek have further declined, on the news that the water question is still unsettled. Gold Run shares have been in demand at

improved prices.

St. John Del Rey, 277½ to 282½; the profit for January is 8700l, rather less than anticipated. For the first division of February the produce is 9000 oits.; yield 9·1 per ton, which is a fractional improvement on the yield for January. Don Pedro, ½ to ¾ dis.; the produce for January is 7200 oits., and the profit 450l. For the first division of February the yield is 5700 oits. The increased returns have caused a demand for the shares, which close good buyers at the quotations. Chontales, ¾ to ¾; Javali, 7·16ths to 9·16ths; Sierna Buttes, ½ to 2¾; Ditto, Plumas Eureka, 1½ to 1¾; a large business has been done in both classes of these shares, the Plumas Eureka having been especially in demand. London and Californian quiet, at ½ to ¾; Independence, ¾ to ¾; the superintendent reports the mine to be looking well, and in thorough working order. The costs will now be at the lowest point until the erection of the new machinery is commenced, the cost of which the financial agent estimates will be fully met out of the profits. The dealings in gold quartz mine shares have been on an increasing scale during the past week, and there are evident signs of this description of mining property becoming more appreciated in consequence of their capabilities and the low cost of working, the quartz being better understood.

The Gold Company's shares have advanced to ¾, ¾; operations continue to progress satisfactorily, and the lessee is more than ever convinced that permanently profitable results will be realised; every energy is being used in prosecuting the works. Considerable every energy is being used in prosecuting the works. Considerable dealings have taken place in the shares. For the Clogau Mine (the property of a private company) machinery has been ordered, and will be erected without delay; and such results are expected to be realised as to once more direct attention to gold mining in Wales.

Richmond Consolidated, 7¼ to 7½. Cablegram received: "Week's run, ¾44,000." 160 tons of bullion were forwarded last improved prices.
St. John Del Rey, 277½ to 282½; the profit for January is 8700l.

will be erected without delay; and such results are expected to be realised as to once more direct attention to gold mining in Wales. Richmond Consolidated, 7½ to 7½. Cablegram received: "Week's run, ½44,000:" 160 tons of bullion were forwarded last week to the refiners, making a total since Dec, 1 of 1090 tons. The make for bullion since Sept. 1 is \$1,084,000. The make for the season is \$1,787,000. The following cable was posted in the company's office on Tuesday:—"Started first section of refining works on Thursday. Richmond lead crystalises readily. Everything promises well." The refining works are likely to e 'ect a radical change for the better in smelting the irony ores, from which hitherto it has been found impossible to extract all the gold and silver they contain owing to the want of sufficient lead for fluxing.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; the work on the ditch is progressing very satisfactorily, and the superintendent is washing with all the water he can obtain. Local exchanges speak well of the work doing and the prospects. Five machines are running, and 1500 in. of water is being used in 24 hours. It is obtained from the South Yuba Canal Company, and from summer ditches owned by the company. A ditch was commenced last spring which will, when completed, aftord a supply the year round. It commences at the Yuba river, above Culbertson's bridge, opposite Emigrant Gap. It will be 27 miles long. Over half of the labour and cost has been expended. There is one tunnel 1020 ft. long, which cost \$6:50 per foot, and another 300 ft. long, which is about half completed, at a cost of \$3:50 per foot. The whole ditch will be completed, at a cost of \$3:50 per foot. The whole ditch will be completed, at a cost of \$3:50 per foot. The whole ditch will be completed, at a cost of \$3:50 per foot. The whole ditch will be completed, at a cost of \$3:50 per foot, and another cost has been expended. There is one tunnel 1020 ft. long, which is about half completed, at a cost of \$3:50 per foot, and another cost and the superior the sup

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mo connection with each other except that the New Pacific Company is working a mine formerly belonging to the Pacific Company, now in liquidation.

Cape Copper shares have risen to 32, 33; transactions have been recorded at 33½. New Quebrada, 3½ to 3½. Panulcillo, ½ to 1½; Rio Tinto, 9 to 10. Russia Copper, 2½ to 3½.

Van, 23 to 2½; the cross-cut through the lode in the 90 fm. level is progressing steadily. The 60 west is somewhat improved. Other parts of the mine as last reported, and looking well. Van Consols, 1½ to 2; Assheton, 1½ to 1½; Grogwinion, 3 to 3½; good progress is being made towards effecting the communication between the intermediate and other levels. The rise and winze are in good ore. Wye Valley, 3 to 3½; the 10 per cent. dividend is now due. Heavy snowstoms and hard frost have hindered dressing operations, but a parcel will be got ready directly the weather breaks. Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; the report in another column shows the mine as presenting a very favourable appearance, and showing indications of improvement in several placs. The sale on Wednesday, 80 tons of lead, realised 1220. There has been a slight enquiry for the shares during the week. Bog, ½ to ½; the mine is looking very encouraging. The ends driving are all in ore, and the ground very easy for progress. The severe weather is interrupting surface operations, both at this mine and the others in the neighbourhood.

Wheal Peevor shares have been enquired for upon a favourable report, which appears in another column.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Assheton, 1½ to 1½; Bog, ½ to ½; Carn Frea, 42 to 44; Dolcoath, 44 to 46; Great Laxey, 11 to 12; Hingston Down, ½ to 1; Marke Valley, 1 to 1½; Pennerly, 1½ to 1½; Pany Mountain, 85, to 10s.; Penstrutal, ½ to ½; West Baset, 5½ to 6½; West Pankerville, 9 to 9½; Tincroft, 23 to 25; Van, 23 to 24; Van rangen, 1½ to 1½; Sty; Cadar Creek, 11 to 16 to 113 to 16; Contates, 7-10 to 9-16; to 7½; Toute, 7½ to 7½; Contates, 7½ to 7½; East Canadon, 1 to 1½; East Contates, 7-10 to 9-16; to 7½; Tou

Anora, 11s. to 13s.; Tecoma, 1½ to 1½; United Alexacan, 3 to 5½; Eberhardt and Aurora, 3½ to 4½.

COLLIERIES AND IRON WORKS.—The shares chiefly dealt in during the week have been—Bilson and Crump, Great Western, Thorp's Gawber, Chapel House, Newport Abereara, Ebbw Vale, New Sharistone, Andrew. Knowies, and some others. Britannia, Glyngwillim, Clee Hill, United Bituminous, and Bonville Court have been offered, but we do not hear of any buyers. New Sharlstone shares have been offered (closing 5 to 6) on the issue of a statement preceding the annual report to the effect that it he half-year's working has resulted in a loss. Crown Preserved Coal, 4½ to 5; Bilbao Iron, 46½ to 47; Henry Briggs, 23½ to 2½; West Cumberland Iron, 9½ to 10½; Sheepbridge Coal, 2½% to 25 prem.; Silistone and Dodworth, 28½ to 29½; John Bagnall, 5½ to 6; Chillington Iron, of an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the amount of capital paid up to the end of December has been decided upon by the directors of the Milner's Safe Company, shares are ½ to ½ prem. At the South Wales Colliery meeting to-day the new shares anotioned. The output of coal as compared with the previous year shows an increase of about 10,000 tous, "attributable to the increased cottage accommodation the company now possess." Alltami Colliery, 5 to 5½; Chapel Marbella Iron Company states that the profits for the year amount to the sum of 15,000, 12s. 7d., out of which the directors propose a dividend of 5 per cent., to be carried forward. The output for the year has amounted to 55,339 tons, howing an increase over the previous year of 15,840 tons. The Darlington drills have not as yet materially improved the output, but have been of considerable service in developing the galleries, from which eventually a large addition to the output may be expected. The percentage of metallic iron improves at the mining operations deepen. In reference to the damage caused to the pier at Marbella by that the owners are liable, have commenced proceedings in the Admiralty Court. In salvies, a

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 935 tons of copper ore, all of which, with the exception of 12 tons, was from the Cape Copper Company's Mines, were sold, realising 24,492,16s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 1024,10s.; average produce, 3113-16; average price per ton, 264, 3s. 10d.; quantity of fine copper, 297 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

any of the copper, 297 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Orecopper. 18. 3 ... 1093 ... 1093 ... 1093 ... 2434 ... 1290 7 10 ... 16s.5d ... 1282 6 6 6 compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 18s, and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 3d. There will be no sale on March 9.

METAL TRADE.—Mr. Ernest W. S. Murrant, having resigned his soliton in the office of Messrs. James and Shakspeare, of Austinfriars, and established himself as a Licensed Broker of the City of London, he will always be glad execute commissions in the Metal Market.

Detecute commissions in the Metal Market.

BIRMINGHAM (BLAKELEY HALL) COAL AND IRONSTONE COMPART.—It is stated that the overdue interest on the coupons will be paid forthwith

ORES, &c.

RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C.E., M.E.,

MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

27, PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

10, PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

11, Particular of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the North of Engineer is of the Geodopical Society of France, &c., &c.;

Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.

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References: The Presiding Officers of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

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DURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause INGHAM against RICHARDSON (1875 I 5), the CREDITORS of JAMES STANSFIELD, late of Todmorden, in the county of York, who died in or about the month of November, 1874, are, on or before the 22nd day of March, 1875, been by post, prepaid, to WILLIAM SAGES, of Honorden, in the county of York, the solicitor of the defendant, Hannah Stansfield, the administrative of York, the solicitor of the defendant, Hannah Stansfield, the administrative of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the Christian and surnames in full of any partner or partners, the particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof THEY WILL BE PEEMP TORILY EXCLUDED FROM THE BEXEFIT OF THE SAID DECREE. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, at his Chambers, situated No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1875, at Twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1875.

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Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the South Aurora Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 17, Abchurch-lane, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1875, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors in the place of those retiring in rotation, the election of auditor, and for the transaction of the other general business of the company; but, inasmuch as the accounts have not yet been received by the Board from the manager of the company in Newada, the meeting will be held pro formst only, and adjourned for a period of three months, in order to admit of the accounts being obtained. Due notice of the adjourned meeting will be given.

By order of the Board, CHAS, CADOGAN, Secretary.

BLENDE.

BLACK TIN. Date. Mines. Tons c. q. lb. Price per ton. Ameunt. Purchasers.
Feb. 17—Pedn-an-drea.. 13 10 1 20 ... £55 0 0 ... £ 743 13 7—Carvedras.
20—So. Condurrow 19 16 2 9 ... — Bolitho.

AUSTRALIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON on Feb. 24. 3 tons 13 dwts., at 561. 2s. \$d., to R. R. Michell and Co.

VRON UNITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—At the meeting yesterday (Friday), Capt. A. B. Brown in the chair, a statement of accounts was submitted. A dividend of 10s. in 1/. was ordered to be paid to the creditors. The liquidators were authorised to take proceedings against defaulting shareholders. The property has been sold to Mr. Southey for 1100/. and a new company formed, in which the shareholders in the late company are to be offered an interest upon equal terms,

Date. Mines.
Feb. 25—Talargoch .
— ditto
— ditto

Burry Port Company.
ditto
ditto
Nevill, Druce, and Co.
Burry Port Company.
Walker, Parker, and Co.
Weston, Son, and Co.

Purchasers. Kenrick and Son. Bagillt Company. Richardson and Co.

ntertained. Address, "H. C.," Mining Journal Office, 26, Ficet street, London, E.C.

RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C.E., M.E.,

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belgium)

LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
SILVER-LEAD,—HARD LEAD.—ANTIMONIAL LEAD.
GOLD AND SILVER ORES.
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articulars by letter.

The Royal School of Mines.—Mr. Evans, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society, in his anniversary address at Burlington House, on Friday, commented on the rumour that the Government thought of separating the Royal School of Mines, Mining Record Office, Geological Survey, and Museum of Practical Geology, now united under one kindred roof at Jermyn-street, and stated that he believed he expressed the opinion of the society that such a change would be a source of deep regreet; that the usefulness of these institutions would be impaired, their facility for imparting information readily almost destroyed by their separation and especially if taken "to the not very central position of South Kensington;" and that he trusted that if more space were required, considering the magnitude of the national interests connected with these institutions at stake, it would be found in the neighbourhood of the present Museum, at whatever cost might be necessary. On Thursday the Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandon visited the Museum of Practical Geology and the Royal School of Mines, and carefully inspected as well as inquired into the working of each department of those affiliated institutions. The last official visit of the kind was made in 1858 by the late Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's Government of that date.

the late Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's Government of that date.

HEON IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have on more than one occasion called attention to the remarkable collapse—we can employ no other expression—which has occurred during the last two years in the American demand for our rails. In 1872 we sent the American aim way iron to the extent of 186,300 tons, and in 1874 the exports had further shrivelled into 94,466 tons. Three sheen no improvement or rally in the American demand this year; the figures for February are, of course, not yet available, but in Course ponding exports of States 2376 tons of our railway iron, the corresponding exports of January, 1874, having been 744 tons, and those of January, 1873, 27,838 tons. The cause of this contract on the American demand has been generally attributed to the JAx of OOKE panic, which broke out in September, 1873, and the effects of OOKE panic exerted a very adverse influence upon our iron relations and especially our railway iron relations—with the United States of the American biness world. No doubt this JAx of the during the last two years has been the sharp reduction which has taked to the great obstacle in the way of our doing a large and remunerative business with the Americans in the matter of a during the last two years has been the sharp reduction which has taked of American in a function sharp in the price of American in American in or an idea of the price of American in a function of the price of American in the state of the price of American in the state of the price of American into rails was from \$774 to the price of the price of American into rails during the last two years has clearly had a very decided tendency to check any revive of the price of American into rails during the last two jears has clearly had a very decided tendency to check any revive of the price of the price of American into rails and the price of the price of

Coal and Iron in the United States, except on the Pacific Coast, while some Bessemer steel rails were admitted under the name of iron. The price of foreign rails declined in the United States in 1873 from \$72 per ton to \$58 per ton. In December, 1874, the same price had receded to \$50 per ton. In January, 1873, the price of American iron rails ranged from \$77½ to \$85 currency; it declined to \$60 during the same year, and in December, 1874, it had further receded to \$49 to \$55. Steel rails are reducing the cost of maintaining the permanent way of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In 1873 the quantity of steel rails taken from the main track was 12,504 tons; last year the corresponding total was 7682 tons. The shipments of Cumberland (Maryland) coal amounted last year to 2,323,195 tons, showing a decrease of 241,559 tons, as compared with 1873.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains:—Original Correspondence: Iron Industries of Durham and Northumberland (R. Meade): Coal for Birmingham; Iron and Coal in New South Wales (R. Adams): Rock Drills (H. Waddington, C. Harwood, T. A. Warrington): Channel Tunnel as an Investment: Cornish, German, and American Mine Agents: Amendment of the Patent Laws (F. W. Campin): Cornish Mining (C. Bawden); Wotherton Traction Engine; Suocessful and Unsuocessful Mining (S. Clarke); East Brookwood and Bruchets Copper Mine, Buckfastleigh (J. Sparke); Javali Mine—Registration of New Companies—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Gold Quartz Mining, and the Sierra Buttes Company—Industrial Progress of Victoria—Foreign Mines Reports—New Hobb's Hill, South Prince Patrick, Glan Clwyd, South Great Work, Kirk Michael, West Tolgus, North Pool, Phosphor Bronze, Basye Consolidated, Marbella Iron Ore, Alderley Edge, Gunnislake, Unity Wood, and Van Rail-

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GLAISDALE WHINSTONE QUARRY,—One of the directors has just retained from visiting the quarry, and has expressed himself perfectly satisfied be declared. The manager is pushing forward operations in the most praiseworthy has visit to the quarry will at once be satisfied of its permanence. Stone is in great dermand, and large orderes are on hand. Anyone paysace, and much enquired for.

Wa understand the control of the permanence of the permanence of the permanence of the permanence. We understand the permanence of the permanence of

we understand that, notwithstanding the late prolonged strike in when the endired for.

We understand that, notwithstanding the late prolonged strike in the forest of Dean, the directors of the Bilson and Crump Meadow Collieries Combany (Limited) will recommend at the annual meeting of the company, early in a standard the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, leaventh extended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, leaventh extended the same of the per cent. Per annum on the payment of the pa

is, and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 3d. There will be no sale on March 9.

The Beechworth Gold Mining Company has been formed, with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 2l., to purchase for 110,000l., and more extensively working, the mining claims of the Sons and Doma Consols Company (Registered), in the valley of the Black Dog Creek, Beechworth, Victoria, Australia. It is reported that there has been spent upon these properties for purchase, shafts, and machinery over 75,000l., and the returns have already amounted bore 20,000l. for the Sons of Freedom. The Hon. J. A. Wallace writes that, without for machinery, &c., he has himself received over 20,000l. in dividends. He also 600s. And within four months about double that amount, from the present shaft; and when the works are in full operation monthly returns of 20,000l. for each of Sold, and within four months about double that amount, from the present shaft; and when the works are in full operation monthly returns of 20,000l. for each of 30 and shaft in four months about double that amount, from the present shaft; and when the works are in full operation monthly returns of 20,000l. for each of 30 and within four months about double that amount, from the present shaft; and when the works are in full operation monthly returns of 20,000l. for each of 30 and within four months about double that amount, from the present of shaft and works are in full operation monthly returns of 20,000l. for each of a mortgage, is payable in cash), shall be left in the hands of the directors for not more than 12 months. Attention is called to the fact that this in two places that between cannot fail to be found equally rich; and, further, the sale of the shaft of

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal shauld be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BRYNN TIN MINE.—Will some reader oblige by informing me to whom application should be made respecting this mine?—A SHAREHOLDER: Aberdeen, Feb. 19

tion should be made respecting this miner—A SHARRHOLDER: Aberdeen, Feb. IV.
MINING COMPANY, NEDERLAND.—Can anyone interested, or anyone among your
many correspondents, vouchsafe a little information as to the present condition
of the celebrated Caribou Sliver Mining property of Colorado, U.S., which was
elaborately diagramed in your Journal last Aprill—PYRITES.

**ELLOW BRAZING SOLDER AND SHEET BRASS—"B." (Leeds).—The purchase could
be made through any of the London metal brokers; but, unless very large quantities were required, it would probably be more advantageous to apply to a merchant. Messra. Pelly, Boyle, and Co., Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street:
Lazarus and Sons, Great St. Helen's (perhaps the best); or Peat, Chattock, and
Co., Upper Thames street—would no doubt supply on satisfactory terms.

BLOWFIES ANALYSHE.—"H. K." (Turo).—There was an excellent translation of

BLOWFIPE ANALYSIS—"H. K." (Truro).—There was an excellent translation of Scherer's little book made by Mr. W. T. Blandford, and published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

WHIMMS AND AGRACE.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is ascompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

the country bookselier of their London agent.

Received,—"B. G."—"W. T."—"Reader"—"A. B. C." (Kennoway)—"Bhar holder" (Van Consols) should write to the office—"R. W.;" We always record mend an exchange of references before transacting such business—"P. P. "Inventor:" Probably next week—"Miner" (St. Just)—"P. E.; "We shall glad to have the particulars—"M. E."—"H. C."—"P. P."—"W. R. P."

"D. C. D."—The letter of Mr. Thos. Treeweeke is too personal: and we count allow reference to election matters—"T. W." (Glasgow)—"Shareholder (Lovell).

BRARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the Mining Journal. postfree, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remiting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

THE LABOUR LAWS COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed in March last for enquiring into the working of the Masters and Servants Act, 1867, the Criminal Law The Commissioners appointed in March last for enquiring into the working of the Masters and Servants Act, 1867, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the law relating to conspiracy, have sent in their report, signed by all excepting Mr. Macdonald. It will be recollected that during autumn the Commissioners gave in a preliminary report with special reference to the Masters and Servants Act, and to which we drew attention at the time, pointing out with respect to the evidence taken that the administration of the law was most unequal in different districts. What was required, we said, was greater uniformity in the magisterial decisions, the appointment of stipendiary magistrates to ensure the confidence of the workmen, or the power of appeal to a higher and more popular tribunal. The necessity for such a change in the carrying out of the Act of 1867 as we indicated has been apparent, it would appear, to the Commissioners from the changes they suggest. They say—

"From a careful observation of the cases of conviction under this Act which have taken place at Petty Sessions, it certainly appears that the Act has been misconstrued and misunderstood in many points, and that many of the convictions, if made the subject of an appeal, would, in all probability, have been quashed, for we find cases where imprisonment in case of a fine imposed has been awarded for a longer period than the law allows. With regard to Sect. 14, which is a penal one, involving imprisonment to the extent of three months, the Commissioners consider it should be at the option of a party complained against under that

should be at the option of a party complained against under that section "to claim to be tried by a jury, when the case should be remitted to the Petty Sessions." It is also recommended that under mitted to the Petty Sessions." It is also recommended that under certain circumstances where imprisonment is inflicted as a civil remedy only, a party so ordered to be imprisoned should not be committed to the House of Correction, but to that part of a prison where debtors are usually confined. But it is evident from the report that the opinion of the Commissioners is in favour of the Bill being entirely remodelled, for they say the 4th and 9th sections might be amended with advantage. There appears to have been considerable difference of opinion with respect to the 14th clause of the Masters and Servants Act, which is the one most opposed by the leaders of our Trades Unions. It relates to "injury inflicted on person or property, or misconduct, misdemeanour, or ill-treatment of an aggravated character," and gives the power to imprison in cases where no pecuniary compensation would meet the circumstances of the case. Some of the members of the Commission thought that a sufficient remedy would be found for prevention of breaches of contract of an aggravated character by civil proceedings instead of by cient remedy would be found for prevention of breaches of contract of an aggravated character by civil proceedings instead of by criminal law, as by giving Justices power to commit for any period not exceeding six months, in the event of compensation awarded not being paid, such imprisonment to be in the civil prison, and without hard labour. Other members, however, were of opinion that the law as it now exists under the 14th section should be maintained. Being nearly divided, the views of both sides were left to the consideration of the Legislature. We believe that the Act will be much modified and greatly improved by the alterations suggested by the Commissioners, although they do not go far enough for at least one section of those most deeply interested.

least one section of those most deeply interested.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act was then considered by the Commissioners, and the evidence carefully analysed. The Act is a very brief one, but undoubtedly somewhat intricate. It includes the using of violence to any person or property, or molesting persons with a view to coercing them. It also includes picketting by following a person from place to place, and watching or besetting the house where such person resides or works. The term of imprisonment is for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour. Every provision is made on behalf of the accused not suffering from bias, for it is enacted that a person who is a master, father, son, or brother of a master in the particular manufacture, &c., shall not act as a member of a court of summary jurisdiction or appeal for the purposes of the Act. The Commisjurisdiction or appeal for the purposes of the Act. The Commissioners, whilst admitting that the law is exceptional, only state the fact when they say that the Acts which have called it into existence are also exceptional. Admittedly there may have been two or three cases where the law has been rather too tightly strained, but from the few appeals that have been quashed it is evident that the law taken altogether has been fairly administered. With regard to picketting it was admitted that such might be really necessary and innocent. it was admitted that such might be really necessary and innocent, as, for instance, when a Union was on strike it would be requisite as, for instance, when a chion was on strike it would be requisite to see that men receiving pay from it as being on strike did not take work, and thus defraud the body. Such a case, however, could not be looked upon as penal, seeing that there was no molestation. With regard to this important law the Commissioners considered

there was no necessity for its repeal, as they believed it was usethere was no necessity for its repeal, as they believed it was useful and necessary for the purpose of securing the independence and rights of those it was intended to protect. Still, they considered it would be an improvement if, instead of the present appeal to the magistrates in General or Quarter Sessions, the option was given to the party complained aginst of taking the case to Quarter Sessions to be tried by a jury. This decision, we believe, will be most satisfactory, although, of course, it will not be so received by the party who have so long been clamouring for its entire repeal.

The Law of Conspiracy has been put in a less favourable light than the other two previously mentioned by the ruling of Mr. Baron POLLOCK at the Leeds Assizes, last year, when he ruled that if a number of men combined and refused to work for an employer unless he discharged a certain workman that such was conspiracy

number of their combined and reduced work at an employed unless he discharged a certain workman that such was conspiracy within the meaning of the Act. The report of the Commissioners states—"There can be no possible doubt of the right of each indi-

states—"There can be no possible doubt of the right of each individual not bound by contract in the exercise of his own free will to refuse to employ or to work for or with anyone to whom he objects." This is certainly a common-sense view of the rights of an employer or workman. The Commissioners also "Recommend that legislative provision should be made to the effect that no person shall be liable to be indicted for conspiracy by reason enly of the object of the combination being to force or control the action or will of any master or workman in any matter relating to the mode of carrying on his business or work, unless the means of coercion to be resorted to shall be one of those mentioned in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, or the the wilfully breaking or procuring others to break any contract of hiring and service, and unless the object of such coercion shall be one of the purposes set forth in the Act."

From the above resume of what the majority of the Commissioners recommend to the Legislature, it will be seen that the proposals are framed in a spirit of great fairness towards the working classes, and it is to be hoped will be received in the same manner.

IRON AND STEEL MAKING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The description which we published last week as given by a Staffordshire ironmaster of what he found going on in the several ironworks of the United States during his recent visit to that irgnworks of the United States during his recent visit to that country must have been read with very great interest by many of our subscribers. Notwithstanding the semi-panic that it was attempted to get up some time back about the introduction of American bar iron into Liverpool, the English ironmaster has not to dread the competition at home from his Transatlantic compeers. The competition of American with English ironmasters in Transatlantic maybets is however enother question and of the terms. atlantic markets is, however, another question and of that competition the proprietors of mills and forges in Great Britain have had disagreeable knowledge for some time past. But a matter of scarcely less significance has directed attention to the make of iron and steel in the United States. We all recollect with what surprise it was learned during the last sitting of the Iron and Steel Institute that the American steelmakers were accomplishing with Bessemer plant that which even the foremost steelmakers at home had been unable to effect. More steel, it was then made known, was being produced in America in a given time by the same machinery than had been practicable here. Other circumstances relating to the inventive and manipulating activity of the American iron and steel masters have since come to the knowledge of the proprietors of mills and forges and steel foundries at home, and they have contributed to largely increase the interest expressed here in what is being done worder.

buted to largely increase the interest expressed here in what is being done yonder.

The English iron and steel masters are, therefore, materially aiding the industry to which they belong when by personal inspection they make themselves familiar with what is doing in America; and, with the same frankness that United States ironmasters throw open their works for the Englishman's advantage, themselves upon returning home publicly disseminate the information which they have gathered. The necessity that we should thoroughly understand how in the New World the Bessemer converter is made greatly more effective than here pressed itself upon the iron and steel masters, and had its share in inducing Mr. I. Lowthlan Bell to undertake the American tour, from which we have yet much to learn. Recognising that it is not only in one respect that America has exhibited something more than ingenuity in the production of iron and steel, English ironmasters must be gratified with intelligence of a more miscellaneous class. Without going over the ground which our report of last week will be admitted to have so well covered, it is worth while to point out that in a more perceptible degree than can be noticed in this country the Americans use up their scraps, alike of iron and steel, directly that they are made. That crop ends of rails should be quickly rolled down into flat bars by the Americans is nothing extraordinary. We apprehend that there are few makers of iron rails in this country where this has not been done almost as long as iron rails have been made. We have personal knowledge of one concern where the practice has been adopted certainly for 15 years. But the thrusting of crop ends as they are brought warm from the saw into a Siemens gas furnace, and then into a mill at an opposite side of the furnace, reducing as they are brought warm from the saw into a Siemens gas furnace, and then into a mill at an opposite side of the furnace, reducing them to steel wire, is by no means so general an operation in this country. Again, the practice of utilising iron and steel in the making of finished articles affords facilities for the economical use of what would prove of little profit, and is usually cumbersome about the works. This thrifty employment of scrap made in their own will contain the container. of what would prove of little profit, and is usually cumbersome about the works. This thrifty employment of scrap made in their own mills contributes very greatly to the aspect of trimness which most of the mills and forges in America present. Economy is likewise practised in the forges of certain American works by the using of Lake Superior ore for "fx." The Lake Superior ore is there ground up, mixed with a little water, and then knocked round the puddling-furnace in the proportion of 4 cwts. to 1 ton of iron. By these means it is possible to puddle iron with a loss of no more than from 2 to 5 per cent. At Cartwright, McCurdy, and Co.'s, at Youngstown, Mr. Cartwright, who went from Shropshire when he was a boy of some 12 years, and is now producing splendid hoop he was a boy of some 12 years, and is now producing splendid hoop iron, has by the use of this fix carried on his forges for two years with not more than 2 per cent loss. In our own country it rarely

with not more than 2 per cent. loss. In our own country it rarely happens that we can get to as low a percentage as 8; our waste is more often from 10 to 12 per cent.

The more we know of it the quality of the products of the American mills and forges enforces respect in England. The hoop iron we have just mentioned is made to bear a tensile strain of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the foot, and it sometimes elongates to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. MOLINEAUX tested two pieces each a foot in length. One stretched to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in and to the foot, and it sometimes elongates to 2½ in. Mr. MOLINEAUX tested two pieces each a foot in length. One stretched to 14 in. and the other to 13½ in. before breaking, yet these were hoops of the ordinary quality of the place. Sheet-iron of the quality which is turned out in some of the American mills, we think we are correct in saying, has not yet been produced in the United Kingdom. With it it is possible to stamp out a bell-shaped goblet with its round shank and flat circular bottom all in one piece. The richness of some of the American ores, and the nearness of the deposits to the snank and nat circular bottom all in one piece. The richness of some of the American ores, and the pearness of the deposits to the timber, thereby enabling very fine charcoal-iron to be made, no doubt in great part accounts for the admirable quality of the iron produced in many American iron-making localities. But the Americans by no means rely upon the advantages with which nature at this early period of their industrial history has supplied them. They have adopted the very best known appliances alike as to furnaces and mills for obtaining superiority. Whether all this will ultimately pay remains to be seen. It may prove that they will realise only a sovereign for their expended guinea. Nevertheless, much which they are doing excites the admiration of the travellers from the Old Country who are acquainted with the iron and coal industries at home, but if the traveller is of much experience in those industries at home, but if the traveller is of much experience in those industries he will not despair. Profiting by what he has seen he will return to England, and better fit himself for gaining money by making iron for America. His facilities for producing vast quantities of ordinary qualities at moderate prices should enable him to find a market there for many years to come. Still, it must not be forgotten that we shall be able to do but little with America unless we can manufacture at moderate prices, for it will be a long time before the American iron and steel producers will have lost the fiscal advantage they now possess by reason of the high tariff levied in that country were our own contributions.

Kingdom busy for many weeks past, and which will keep to them busy for many weeks to come, though there should be cession of orders from any other quarter.

RESULTS OF INSPECTION IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIP

RESULTS OF INSPECTION IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE. It is contended, in opposition to Mr. PLIMSOLL'S proposite the inspection of merchant shipping, that no beneficial results read follow, and that the spur imparted by inspection would be also than counteracted by the loss of the sense of responsibility on the part of owners, builders, and agents. Happily this assertion is a longer left to be decided on probabilities, for experience in the sufficiently analogous for the purpose may be quoted to show that serious neglect, leading to great waste of human life, has been granged and the propose of a practical Inspector, on versant with the business of mining, and well acquainted with the factoric in which he is placed.

modified by the steady supervision of a practical Inspector, as trict in which he is placed.

The South Staffordshire coal field long held an unenviable patrict in which he is placed.

The South Staffordshire coal field long held an unenviable patric in amongst the coal-bearing districts of the kingdom, on some of the great sacrifice of the lives of miners. This arose from sense causes, but the principal were the great dislocation of the stand the unusual thickness of some of the seams, the fact that many of the collieries were small, and in the hands of proprietors of the collieries were small, and in the hands of proprietors of the great capital; and, perhaps not least of all, that the butty or a tract system almost universally prevailed, its operation tending a perpetuate rude and primitive modes of working, and to begat greedy system of mining. Without any desire to condemn the system wholesale, for it has the great advantage of affording energetical prudent men an opportunity of rising in the social scale, there are been doubt that the introduction of improved methods is far now a difficult where the direct superintendence is in the hands of a dea of ignorant men, distinguished from the working miners mainly greater hard-headedness, which in the absence of cultivation usuly leads to an obstinate adherence to old methods. The reports of a Inspectors have from the first pointed out these special features and particularly the great loss of life due to the dislocation of the stand. Mr. Lionel Brough, who succeeded Mr. Winne when South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire were constituted a separate in spectro district, was early impressed with this special source danger, and in one of his first reports observes of the strata is "various conditions render mining in this district a more dangers operation than probably in most other coal fields." In his report for the year 1857 he refers at length to the abundant prevalence south Staffordshire of joints and slips intersecting the geologicalismations, to the grea

13.5 deaths per million, whilst the average of all the rest of 6nd Britain from the same cause only arrives at 5.15. If, fortunately, this district had experienced the latter moderate proportion they would have been lost last year, in round numbers, only 31 person instead of 81—a saving of 50 lives."

Such a source of fatal accident required great perseverance to grapple with it, for it was not to be met by mere general arrangments, but by increased vigilance in every separate colliery—anthere are upwards of 430 in the district—and in every working place. Yet this great cause of deaths in the Staffordshire collieries heen effectually dealt with. The output of coal has considerable energy of the same of th tion the annual loss of life in the district averaged 162, in the legit ten it fell to 107, and for the last three years, concluding with 1873 was only 88, whilst in 1873 it was 71. But the deaths from falls show a still more remarkable decrease. They averaged 106 a-year in the five years, 1851-55; in the next five years they were 87; in the succeeding five they fell to 62; and from 1866 to 1870, inclusive, only averaged 56 each year. Since that time to the end of 1873 the average was 31. This statement remarkably contrasts with that quoted show from Mr. Brough for 1857. Then the deaths from falls of roof a side in the South Staffordshire district were computed to he 185 for every million tons of coal raised, now they are only 282. M. Brough's calculation, based on the then uncertain estimates of the coal yield of the district, probably on that account, made South Staffordshire look rather worse than it really was; but, making every allowance possible, the decreased loss of life from this cause is very great. So far from deaths from falls in South Staffordshire look rather worse than it really was; but, making every allowance possible, the decreased loss of life from this cause is very great. So far from deaths from falls in South Staffordshire took rather worse than it really was; but, making every allowance possible, the decreased loss of life from this cause is very great. So far from deaths from falls in South Staffordshire took rather worse than twice as a frequent in propertion to the get of coal as in the whole kingdom, they are now rather to the staffordshire district were computed to the propertion to the get of coal as in the whole kingdom, they are now rather to the staffordshire district were computed to the staffordshire district were comp tion to the get of coal as in the whole kingdom, they are now rabe less. In 1873 the deaths from this cause in the United Kingdom a ceeded 3.4 per million tons of coal raised; whilst in South Stafford shire 11,100,000 tons of coal were raised for 31 such deaths, or only

2-82 per million tons.

But whilst "falls" constituted in South Staffordshire the specia ground of injurious comparison with other coal fields, the decrease loss of life from explosions and shaft accidents is equally striking If we compare the totals in 1873 with those of 1857, the latter being comparatively a favourable year, this will be manifest. In the earlier year referred to there were 27 deaths in shafts; in 1873 the number was only 10. In the former year 23 lives were lost by explosions in the latter only 4. Such results need no comment. The Inspector for South Staffordshire may disregard attacks made upon him when the can show so diminished a death-roll, and the Legislature which decreed the inspection and regulation of mines, the country which demanded that the miners' lives should be the objects of a distinct vigilance, and, above all, the working colliers who leave the lightd heaven for the darkness where death always impends, will look to such results to determine whether legislative interference has been justified, or the special guardian of human safety has done his duty.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF VICTOBIA.—We have been for voured as usual by the Secretary for Mines (Mr. R. Brough Smyth with the official reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registransof the quarter ending Sept. 30. The gold obtained during the perior reported upon was from alluvial working 108,805 ozs. 6 dwts., and from quartz 170,245 ozs. 2 dwts., making 278,750 ozs. 8 dwts., in all The quantity of gold exported during the quarter was 207,513 ozs. 3 dwts. The 259,997½ tons of quartz crushed yielded 163,263 ozs. 6 gold, or at the rate of 12 dwts. 13.41 grains per ton. The 9906 tan of quartz tailings and mullock yielded 1209½ ozs. of gold, or at the rate of 2 dwts. 10.60 grs. per ton. The 1622 tons of pyrites yielde 4396 ozs., or at the rate of 2 ozs. 14 dwts. 4.62 grs. per ton. The number of miners employed was 46,239. The continuation of Brofferd, von Müller description of the new vegetable fossils of Victoria is given as an appendix. toria is given as an appendix.

IMPORTANT BORINGS FOR COAL.—Boring for coal is going on a the valley of the Severn, near Bewdley, and if found in any quantit will have a very important influence on the future of the neighbourhood. Thin seams come to the surface in various parts of the district around, and these have even been worked to some extendable for come fit for come. district around, and these have even been worked to some exter but the quality of the coal so obtained has been found fit for generuse. Good brooch coal is said, however, to have been found may years ago on the Park Attwood estate, and various facts seem the favour the presumption that there are deposits of considerable valuations are being made in the valley, near Dowles Broom a little way above Bewdley. When the Crown lands here were sold some five or six years ago, the minerals were reserved, and we derstand that Sir George Elliot has purchased the right of getting these underlying a great portion of the old Crown property. A arrangement having been made with the Diamond Boring Companion of the old Crown property arrangement having been made with the Diamond Boring Companion were commenced two or the companion of the old Crown property. to find a market there for many years to come. Still, it must not be forgotten that we shall be able to do but little with America unless we can manufacture at moderate prices, for it will be along time before the American iron and steel producers will have lost the fiscal advantage they now possess by reason of the high tariff levied in that country upon our own contributions. An augury of the improved demand impending is, in our view, to be found in the recent extraordinary demand for tin-plates for the American markets, a demand that has kept the tin-plate mills throughout the United

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surface when the rods are drawn, and where the ground is easy to work several feet are often brought out at a time. A current of work several feet are often brought out at a time. A current of water is forced down the tubular rods by a pressure-pump, and come; water is forced down the tubular rods by a pressure-pump, and come; to the surface again on the other side, bringing away the small particles broken by the cutter, and clearing all hindrances to the effective ticles broken by the cutter, and clearing all hindrances to the effective working of the machine. So far, it is understood, the preventing the heating of the machine. So far, it is understood, the undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance can scarcely undertaking wears a favourable aspect. Its importance was a favourable aspect. It is a favourable aspect. It is stated, is also useful in the scarce of the scarce

no doubt, to a good dear or infilming start has the district around there is likely to be other railway development before very long, there is likely to be other railway development before very long, there is likely to be other railway development before very long, there is likely to be other railway development before very long, there is likely to be other railway development before very long, there is likely to be other the condition and productiveness of saltworks, mines, and kindred establishments belonging to the State in Prussia in 1873 has been laid before the Lower House at Berlin by the Prussian Minister of Combefore the Lower House at Berlin by the Prussian Minister of Combefore the Lower House at Berlin by the Prussian Minister of Combefore the Lower House at the production and sale of coal, which country is that dealing with the production and sale of coal, and to only of neighbouring hitherto more favoured countries, and not only of neighbouring hitherto more favoured countries, and not only on significant the prussian mines and iron and other works steadily continued their onward course. Of the total yield of mine produce ontinued their onward course. Of the total yield of mine produce naised by the State 83-24 per cent, is made up of coal, and of this quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and 19-79 brown coal and quantity 80-16 per cent, is ordinary coal, and their produce almost all over Germany, westward to Thuringia, Hanover, and Hitdesheim, ore Germany, westward to Thuringia, Hanover, and Hitdesheim, ore Germany, westwar ming population in the utilisation of benefit and co-operative ocieties, and also of reading-rooms, Sunday, industrial, and evening chools, and other educational institutions.

MACHINE COAL CUTTING IN YORKSHIRE.

MACHINE COAL CUTTING IN YORKSHIRE.

Some time ago the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers appointed a committee of their members to examine and report upon the various mechanical arrangements now in use for under-cutting, or otherwise assisting in the operation of getting coal, and on Thursday last, in accordance with this appointment, a number of gentlemen visited the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, to inspect the operations of the machine invented and patented by Messrs. Gillott and Copley. It will be unnecessary for us to go into any detailed description of this machine, having done so on previous occasions, further than to remind our readers that it is on the rotary as distinguished from the pick principle, the cutters being firmly fixed in the periphery of a wheel revolving horizontally, and driven by a small engine on a travelling frame, actuated by compressed air. At this colliery three of these machines are employed, and we are informed that Mr. Bass, of Sheffield, who has arranged with the patentees for the sale and manufacture of them, has orders for others, which will shortly be at work there.

informed that Mr. Bass, or Shemenet, who has arranged with the patientees for the sale and manufacture of them, has orders for others, which will shortly be at work there.

About twenty gentlemen went down the pit, including Mr. Peel, the viewer and underground manager of the colliery, and Mr. Bass, jun.; the former gentleman furnishing the company with the results of his experience in working the machines, while the latter was present to explain their construction, and how they could be adapted to meet the altered circumstances of other localities. The first visited was the Parkgate seam, this seam is about 5 ft. thick, and at 19 in. from the bottom has a dirt parting about 3½ in. thick; it is this parting that the machine is employed in taking out, leaving clean coal abore and below the cut. The machine working here is one of the first that was made, and travels along the coal face by means of a wire-rope attached to the front, and to a small crab at the far end worked by a man. The material cut is only soft, and the machine was timed to cut 9½ yards in 14 minutes, or at the rate of 40½ yards per hour, 3 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. 4 in. under. Mr. Peel informed the ompany that this was about the average rate of working, the same machine having a few days previously cut 116 yards in one continuous straight face in three hours, including all stoppages occationed by the necessary lengthening of the flexible tubing, laying the rails, &c.

tioned by the necessary lengthening of the flexible tubing, laying the rails, &c.

The machine working in the Thin coal was then visited. This is a strong coal, and rests on a hard seating containing nodules of pyrites. The road here is laid with the outer rail higher than the inner, so that the cutting wheel of the machine, which at the coal face is working entirely in the coal, is at the back of the cut working in the seating; by this means in a cut of 3 in. thick only an average of 1½ in. of coal is lost. This machine is of more recent construction, and measures in length 5 ft. 6 in., height 21 in., and breatth 2 ft. 10 in.; it is self-propelling, being provided with a small drum connected to a ratchet wheel, which is driven by a connecting-rod off the end of the crank shaft; a small wire-rope is attached to a bridal in the front of the machine, and passes round a match-block at the far end of the face. It was explained that the usual rate of working this machine under the circumstances that it was then seen was about 22 yards per hour, and in measuring the distance after half-an-hour's working it was seen to have done il yards I foot, 3 ft. 4 in. under. Mr. Peel also stated that last week this machine cut in five days 495 yards, from 3 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. 4 in. under. This was not all done at one face, the machine had to be moved to different faces in the same seam. We are informed that this is by far the best result of consecutive working that has yet been obtained by mechanical coal cutting. Considerable time was spent at this machine, as it was felt by many that it is in thin seams that the greatest advantage is to be derived; in fact, it appeared to be the opinion of some present that without machines the thin seams would to a considerable extent remain unworked, the objection of the men to work them is so great.

Mr. Bass hore extent remain unworked, the objection of the men to work them is so great.

the men to work them is so great.

Mr. Bass here explained various improvements, principally in details, which he is introducing in the machines new making, and explained how, where necessary, although this machine is only 21 in. high, it could be reduced about 6 in., but in order to effect this mither more room would be the variety and the state of the mgh, it could be reduced about 6 in., but in order to effect this mitter more room would be taken up in the width. In this colliery there are 1200 yards of face laid out for working by machines. The arrownessing machinery is ample, and is used for driving underground hauling engines, small pumping engines, &c., as well as the cal cutters. The cutting in each case is let at per yard, and this letting includes laying the roads, moving the machine from one part of the pit to another, sharpening the cutters, and generally keeping it in good working order. To do this constantly it requires three men in attendance. The breaking the coal down and getting it away is another letting at per ton; so, although the two gangs are entirely independent of each other, it is evidently the interest of the one to see that the other has his work done, so that the first is not hindered when he has completed his part of the work at another face.

Agreat deal of credit:

and the ability he has displayed in overcoming difficulties and adopting from time to time, as he saw it necessary, certain modifications in his mode of working; so great a change as this cannot be made without meeting with many obstacles, often unseen, until they are met with in practical work in the pit bottom; some may be only small, but on the removal of even these may largely depend the successful introduction of machinery in such a place, and it is to this end that Mr. Peel, encouraged by the owners of the colliery, has devoted his attention to such good effect. The men are now perfectly satisfied with the operation of the machines, and would be very sorry to be without them.

MINING IN THE ISLE OF MAN-GREAT LAXEY.

MINING IN THE ISLE OF MAN—GREAT LAXEY.

The report upon the Great Laxey Mines by Capt. F. Reddicliffe, published in last week's Mining Journal, is an unanswerable reply to the charges made at the meeting in October last that the best judgment was not used in carrying on the operations. It will be remembered that Mr. Sherwood stated he had awaited until the meeting the result of the administration of the mine agents, Capts. Reddicliffe and Cornish, and that he had stated at the previous meeting that those two gentlemen were incompetent to get the mine out of the state of mismanagement it was then in, adding that the state of affairs did not arise from any falling off in the proceeds of the mine, but had arisen from the cost of getting the ores ready for market. Mr. Sherwood showed, moreover, that for several years past there had been a largely increased cost in the obtaining and dressing of the ores. Now, it is well known that in every mine throughout the kingdom there has been equal cause of complaint of increase of labour cost, and that this has arisen not from any shortcoming on the part of the managers, but from the general increase of wages which has been going on. The raisings, as Mr. Sherwood admitted, were much alike in quality, but all was, he said, swallowed up in the cost of preparation, &c. This was not exactly the case, but even assuming it to be so, the opposition raised by certain of the shareholders against the management certainly did not tend to increase the power of the agents to dictate more reasonable terms to the men. It was evident, however, from Mr. Sherwood's remarks that he had even in October discovered that there was less real cause for complaint than he had previously supposed, since for the first time he admitted that the party he represented did not complain for complaint than he had previously supposed, since for the first time he admitted that the party he represented did not complain of the work underground.

time he admitted that the party he represented did not complain of the work underground.

The circumstance mentioned by one of the captains that in the various ends the best ore had been removed before they assumed control will account for some little delay being caused in conducting necessary operations for development, but these were temporary difficulties, which required but a little time for their removal. This is now evident from Capt. Reddicliffe's report, which removes every ground for the assertion, which was perhaps thoughtlessly put forward at the October meeting, that the managers do not know anything about mining, and are incapable of developing the resources of the mine. Capt. Reddicliffe's report proves the mine to be in a most satisfactory condition, for taking the separate value of only those points referred to therein it will be found that a single fathom of ground from each point would amount to 1220/. This is a fact that the attention of the shareholders and the public should be fairly called to, and although in such an extensive mine as Great Laxey, few would consider it safe to give a decided opinion, there is very general confidence that its present appearance and prospects fully justify the belief that it will long continue-a very valuable property, and is a thoroughly sound investment.

THE MOLD MINES (LIMITED).

The MOLD MINES (LIMITED).

This company has lately been reconstituted for completing the opening up of a most important mineral property near the town of Mold, in Flintshire. The object is twofold—1. The erection of another pumping plant at the eastern end of the property to perfect its drainage during floods and wet seasons.—2. The opening of the valuable mine Gwern-y-mynydd, upon which this pumping plant is to be erected.—3. The completion of the great draining adit level through the entire property, to relieve it of surplus water in times of flood. At the western end of the property an extensive and powerful pumping plant was erected in 1869 on the Cathole and Pilkington Mines, which were kept effectually drained till October, 1871, when a run of floods and excess of rainfall continued over nine months, and interrupted operations in the lower and important levels. The carrying out of these works will undoubtedly place the property in a state of security for its full development; and though the pumping plant kept these mines drained in ordinary weather, it was considered necessary to suspend operations in order that means might be adopted for erecting another pumping plant at the eastern end, which, according to the best engineering authorities, will efficiently drain the whole property at all times and in all seasons, especially when the draining adit level is completed, which will take off the greater bulk of the surface water, and lessen the duty of the pumping-engines. This important work will certainly lay open productive ground. As it became apparent it was expedient to adopt this course, the directors felt that it was incumbent upon them to make the facts known to the lords of the minerals, and apply to them for a revision of the royalty in consideration of the circumstances and the needful erection of another pumping plant at the other end of the property to perfect the drainage permanently. After repeated representations it resulted in their reducing the royalty from 1-16th to 1-20th for the whole te This company has lately been reconstituted for completing the whole term, and suspension of royalty to the extent of 600 tons per annum till March 25, 1876. In addition to this a considerable grant of land, having an important lode, called the Deborah or North lode, has been added to the property, and will be included under a new lease. This is viewed as a valuable complement to the property for the new company.

the new company.

It is most satisfactory to state that the western portion has been proved, with encouraging prospects of making profits, from which over 12,000, worth of rich lead ore was raised. Consequently, when these mines are re-drained there are returns that can be calculated upon not only to meet the bulk of the cost but, according to the upon not only to meet the bulk of the cost but, according to the improving accounts of the main lode, to increase quickly for profits, therefore there is a greater degree of certainty for a safe investment in this undertaking than an untried property. The prospectuses and reports about being issued give a lucid account of the circumstances and facts of its suspension and prospects, which are authentic, as the policy of the directors was to withhold nothing from their coshareholders, and, therefore, may be accepted as reliable.

There is unquestionably an important main lode proved in the bottom level, with strong indications of rapid improvement, which deserves to be fully developed. Another inducement why this property should be developed is the opening of Gwern-y-mynydd Mine, possessing a reputation for mineral wealth, and that large deposits

possessing a reputation for mineral wealth, and that large deposits or gulfs of lead ore will be opened, which in itself is a most important speculation, as from the past history recorded of its riches in the shallow workings, and its geological formation, it promises to give great and continued yields of rich lead ore. The directors have now authorised their brokers—Masses R. R. Spith and C. give great and continued yields of rich lead ore. The directors have now authorised their brokers—Messrs. R. B. Smith and Co., of Angelcourt, Throgmorton-street, who are connected with the London Stock Exchange, to invite subscriptions for the shares at disposal. Nearly one-third of the new capital has already been subscribed by the old shareholders and various friends of those interested, who believe that the basis upon which the property will now be put will prove an increasing and permanent investment. The advantages of investing in this enterprise are of a nature to command confidence in many respects—lst. That it is practically tested with a degree of certainty of coming into early profits, and that new investors will many respects—lat. That it is practically tested with a degree of certainty of coming into early profits, and that new investors will receive 10 per cent. in priority of the old shareholders.—2d. That a new lease will be granted free of dead rents, including a valuable grant of land, the Deborah Mine being added to the property, with a reduction of the royalty to 1-20th, besides a suspension of royalty to the extent of 600 tons per annum till March 25, 1876.—3d. That it is in the hands of a careful and reliable direction; and lastly, That an important element of strength has been added to the old direction by two gentlemen connected with the successful Minera Mines, who would not join in the enterprise if they did not think well of it.

It should be observed that the royalty is said to be the lowest con-

It should be observed that the royalty is said to be the lowest con-

ceded to any company in Wales, and much lower than that of the Minera Mines, and it is prophesied by many that the Mold Mines will eventually equal their returns and profits. Another circumstance deserves to be noted, as it appears that the new pumping plant proposed to be erected on Gwern-y-mynydd may for expedience be as large as that at Cathole, but it will be much more easily accomplished, with much less risk, and in shorter time than this, which, though a difficult work, was carried through skilfully and most successfully. Taking into consideration the prospects, with all the advantages of the enterprise, there are at any rate very few undertakings of the kind that offer such safe security for a growing investment as this promises to be, especially on account of the experience gained of its mineral resources and pumping requirements.

mineral resources and pumping requirements.

In the Journal of Sept. 28, 1872, the following reference was made, after stating the excusable cause of suspension by increased and con-

after stating the excusative cause of suspension by increased and continued floods for many months:—

"The present (now late) company, if ably supported, will be quite capable under such a direction, who, having carried out the large works successfully at Cathole Mine (which was a very important and difficult work) will, with their increased experience, have the necessary plant erected at Gwern y-mynydd with the same care and judgment. Few boards have given so much personal attention to an undertaking as this board has, and it is from no fault of their that success has not attended their efforts."

Great pains have been taken to represent the facts and having

deraking as this observable. The definition of the late attended their efforts."

Great pains have been taken to represent the facts, and having known the reliability of the whole affair from the beginning of the late company, it is to be hoped that not only the entire new capital will be readily subscribed (of which, according to the estimates for the new work, not more than two-thirds of it are likely to be required), but that the reasonable expectations of the property may be realised.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Feb. 25.—It really seems to be of no use whatever attempting to forecast in any way the condition of the tin standard. That there should be a fall is easily accounted for in the fact of the large deliveries of tin from Australia, senthome with a rush when the standard recovered a little last autumn, but it requires a rather extensive amount of credibility to imagine that anything like the falls that have taken place, with the prospect of perhaps more to come, are justly due to such a cause. We are told that things will be better by-and-bye, and in all likelihood they will, for we have never been disposed to lose heart in the inherent vitality of Cornish mining; but the question which a good many adventurers are beginning to ask themselves now is whether it can be worth their while to go on laying out their money, struggling on through times of difficulty and depression, to find when the sun begins to shine again the profit that should be theirs go into the pocket of somebody else. It is of no use, so far as this aspect of affairs is concerned, to say that the cost of working the mines should be reduced. Undoubtedly it can and should, and we hope that the trial of the Darlington drill now going on at Wheal Agar will help to show the way; but it is a very poor satisfaction to feel that the more cheaply tin is produced the less profit there is to be made of it. The adventurers are not in the position of sheep who have to lose a certain portion of their fleece only. The idea seems to be that they will be close trimmed, and the more wool they have the better for the shearers—that is all. Matters will never be better, for any lengthened period, until the mines smelt their own tin. True that even then they would not be able to avoid fluctuations and depressions, but their fates would at least be in their own hands. It would be no longer the sell or die, which is the only alternative presented to a mine which has neither capital enough nor pluck sufficient to enable it to stock, nor energy equal

enough nor pluck sufficient to enable it to stock, nor energy equal to the retention of its hold over produce which every effort is made to sweep into other hands.

It is a singular instance of the—not unnaturally—depressed state of feeling as to tin mining to find that more attention is being directed to copper mining, once the source of such enormous wealth to the county. There are not wanting, indeed, practical men who hold that the former state of things is not unlikely to return, and copper mining again assume the preponderance. No doubt the existence of this feeling is in no small degree due to the success which has of late attended West Tolgus, and there cannot be a question that copper mining has not of late met with the attention it deserves. It should, however, be borne in mind that copper is shallower than tin, and that the chief probability of the discovery of new and profitable copper mines lies in the development of new mineral districts, though there can be no doubt whatever that rich prizes still remain among the abandonments.

The slice of luck which Cornish mining is now enjoying is to be found in the high prices made by arsenic—that which a few years since was worth about 1l. a ton being now worth 6l. or 7l. The supply of arsenic in the district is practically inexhaustible, and some of the tin mines produce it in such large quantities that the enhanced price now received for it helps in no slight degree to make up for the reduction in the price of tin—East Pool for instance, where they are almost compensated for the low price of tin by the increased price of their arsenic. At New Great Consols about 150 tons of arsenic per month are being made, yielding over 90 per cent. of fine arsenic.

fine arsenic.

At West Seton Mine, on Monday, about 90 tons of crude arsenic was sold at the rate of 8/. 10s., realising over 750/. At the last sale, a few months ago, the same quality arsenic fetched only 3/. per ton.

atew months ago, the same quality arsenic fetched only 3t. per ton. The committee appointed to procure the additional pumping-engine for West Seton have purchased the powerful 70-in. cylinder engine at North Roskear for the sum of 975t.

There has been a terrible explosion at the Unity Safety Fuse Works, near St. Day, which belong to Sir F. W. Williams, M.F. The works were fitted up with the very best machinery; they were carried out in the very best possible manner, with every kind of precaution, and yet on Saturday morning last, without the slightest warning, and from an entirely unknown cause, the powder in the upper room of the factory blew up, setting the whole place on fire. Four girls out of five who were working in the room were burnt to death on the the factory blew up, setting the whole place on nre. Four girls out of five who were working in the room were burnt to death on the spot; one leaped through a window, but was so much injured that she died on the following day. The others have escaped with life, but in the case of the foreman and one of the other girls with very

serious injuries.

The St. Ives election petition came to an abrupt termination, Mr.

The St. Ives election petition came to an abrupt termination, Mr. Praed being unseated on the ground of general treating, with which, however, he was not connected. The allegations as to undue influence at Providence and St. Ives Consols were thus not enquired into. It is stated that the question of the right of shareholders to inspect the books in cost-book mines will be carried before the Vice-Warden for decision by a shareholder who was recently refused to be allowed to do so. There can be no doubt of the legal right of a bona fide shareholder in this matter, but it would be very difficult to decide in some instances (we know nothing of the special merits of the case in controversy) whether there was any moral right or not.

There appears to be very little emigration just now from West Cornwall. There can be no question that great numbers of Cornis miners who

in some instances (we know nothing of the special merits of the case in controversy) whether there was any moral right or not.

There appears to be very little emigration just now from West Cornwall. There can be no question that great numbers of Cornish miners who have gone to America and other remote countries have now and then to undergo some most frightful hardships and privations. Within the past few days one who was for some time in the capacity of an underground agent in an extensive tim mine in Cornwall not long ago, wrote to his friends in St. Just from "Silver City," a very important mining district on the borders of California, and states as follows:—"I am doing the best I can to earn a living, but you have no idea what a fearfully barron and uncivilised country this is: in fact, I consider it fit only for wild beasts and Indians to live in. We are working now with the snow 3 or 4 ft. deep, and we have such fearful storms and biting winds, with sleet and hail pouring on us as we go to and fre to our work. Our habitations are just as one may expect in this country. We live in huts made of logs of wood, and planked up with boarding; but heaven only knows what we have to go through now and then. I have made up my mind to get out of this desolate region as soon as I have scraped together sufficient means to enable me to do so."

The Darlington Rock-Drill at Wheal Agar is working capitally, and there seems to be a determination on the part of the agents to make it a success if possible. Should these boring machines come into general use in Cornwall there can be but little doubt of a complete revolution being effected in the working of hard-ground mines. There are many mine agents auxious to see the result of the Agar experiment before introducing the machine into their own mines.

A very important improvement has taken place at St. Agnes Consols, the lode in the bottom level being now valued at 200, per fathom. This is the more important as all the operations are in whole ground, and there is every probab

years since, when the explorations were made by the Cook's Kitchen Company, but the Tincroft Company had the bulk of the tin in their right. The splendid dividends made by Tincroft for several years past have come from the discovery made for them by their neighbours.

At South Frances Mine the engine-shaft is being sunk with considerable speed to reach the West Basset rich lode. Already a flat branch of capel has been cut, so that it is evident the shaft is getting down into the neighbourhood of the flat lodes. This point is being watched with considerable interest, as an important discovery may be made at very short notice. There are also very strong reasons for believing that the West Basset flat lode has not yet been seen in West Frances Mine.

e extensive engineworks, foundries, and property belonging to Sandys, Vivian, and Co. were offered for sale by auction at Copperhouse, on Tuesday. The property comprised 40 lots, but only two of these lots were sold—lot 13, situate at Ventomleague; and lot 22, situate at Trevassick. The former was purchased by Mr. John Chinn for 115t., and the latter by Sir John St. Aubyn for 155t. It was generally hoped that the foundry would have been sold and re-worked, the stoppage having materially affected the neighbourhood.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 25.—The demand for best-class coals and coke continues pretty Feb. 25.—The demand for best-class coals and coke continues pretty firm, and as very severe winter weather has again returned a good call for house coals especially may be looked for. The best kinds of steam coal are firm at 16s. per ton. A fair quantity of gas and steam coal and coke has been shipped during the past week, foreign and coastwise. The Baltic trade is now open, but few orders have yet been received. It is confidently expected that the dispute with the Northumberland miners will be settled by arbitration, but all is uncertainty with respect to the Durham miners. It is, however, certain that the men are very obstinately bent on resisting any reduction, and it is also certain that the masters must adhere to their resolutions on that point, so that the prospect is far from encouraging. However, there is little doubt that the action of the Northumberland men will influence considerably the movements of the Durham men; at any rate, their example has generally been followed on previous occasions.

Northumberland men will influence considerably the movements of the Durham men; at any rate, their example has generally been followed on previous occasions.

A remarkable man, long connected with the coal trade in Durham, has passed away this week—Mr. Joseph Love, of Durham, having died at the advanced age of nearly 80 years. Mr. Love began life as a trapper boy, but by steady industry and perseverance he gradually raised himself to a very high position. Mr. Love was born in 1796, and commenced work as a trapper-boy at the age of eight years in the Onclose Colliery, near Gateshead, and afterwards worked as an ordinary coal miner at various works in Durham and Northumberland. At that day the work hours were very long, but he spent every spare moment in acquiring knowledge. He also showed very early that he possessed a large share of shrewd commonsense and business tact. He joined the Wesleyan Society at a very early age, and acted as a local preacher many years. He first commenced business as a travelling draper, and for some time worked in the pit as well as trading as a draper. His first important step was to join the late Mr. Straker in the timber trade at Howdon-on-Tyne, and as those two congenial spirits prospered in business they entered the coal trade as lessees of coal mines, and gradually extending their business until the firm of Straker and Love became one of the largest of the kind in the North of England. Brancepeth was the first colliery they acquired, and that place is in the very centre of the coking coal district, and they have ranked amongst the greatest producers of coke for the last 30 years. They afterwards acquired Oakenshaw and many other extensive works, and Mr. Love was an active manager of most of these works; he was much respected by the workmen, as he always took great interest in their welfare, being quite as active in promoting the building of schools, chapels, and churches as he was in looking after purely business matters. He built a splendid mansion at Mount Beulah, schools, chapels, and churches as he was in looking after purely business matters. He built a splendid mansion at Mount Beulah, a little to the north of Durham, and here in the year 1860 he took

bestow, Mr. Love peacefully passed the remainder of his days.

The Iron Trade is firmer so far as pig is concerned, as this iron is likely to be scarce in the district. The wages question is not yet settled, and 10 furnaces are damped down at Bell Brothers, and some are also damped down at Bolckow and Vaughan's works, all on the Tess, owing to the refusal of the men to work at the reduced. on the Tees, owing to the refusal of the men to work at the reduced on the Tees, owing to the refusal of the men to work at the reduced rates. The stocks of pig-iron held are small, and of course must be rapidly reduced when such a number of the largest furnaces in the district are out of blast. At Middlesborough, on Tuesday, there was a good deal of enquiry for pig-iron, but there appeared to be little sale, either because holders will not offer their material, or, more probably, the production is pretty well sold. This tends to make prices higher. No. 1 is 63s. 6d.; No. 3, 59s.; No. 4 foundry, 57s. 6d.; No. 4 forge, 56s. net cash. The rail trade is improving a little. Enquiries have been more numerous of late. Many of the rail mils are, however, still idle, Prices are 7t. to 7t. 5s. for ordinary rails; ship-plates, 9t.; common bars, 8t. to 8t. 2s. 6d.; puddled bars, 5t. to 5t. 2s. 6d.; angle-iron, 8t. 5s. to 8t. 7s. 6d. Most of the engine works, foundries, and forges are pretty well employed, but the extensive 51. 2s. 6d.; angle-iron, 8l. 5s. to 8l. 7s. 6d. Most of the engine works, foundries, and forges are pretty well employed, but the extensive stocks still continue in the Tyne, and there is at present no prospect of a settlement. The iron shipbuilders and chemical workers appear determined to stand out against the proposed reductions, and as the manufacturers declare that they cannot earn any profits at the old rate of wages the struggle is likely to be long and severe. So far the men have been pretty well supported by contributions from other trade unionists. The men who have families have received 13s. per week, and men without families 9s. per week.

Mr. A. W. Barnes, of East Hetton Colliery, has been presented with a testimonial by the workmen and friends, on his removal to a more important position under the Grassmoor Coal Company, Chesterfield.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Feb. 24.—The Warrant Market became steady at the end of last week, the closing price on Friday being 73s. 9d. On Monday a firmer feeling was manifested, and a good business was done from 73s. 9d. to 74s. 3d. Yesterday the market was firm, and business was done from 74s. 3d. to 74s. 6d., closing with buyers at the former, and sellers at the latter price. To-day the tone was again strong, and business wasd one from 74s. 6d. to 75s. cash, and 74s. 3d. to 74s. 6s. one month fixed closing with buyers at the higher question. There has been

is decidedly upwards.			No.	. 1.		NO.	. 3.
G.m.b. at Glasgow (delivera	ble alongside)	75s. t	11	768.	61.	748.	61
Gawtsherrie ditto	ditto						63
Coltness ditto	ditto			0			6
	ditto	***********	87	6			0
Langloan, ditto	ditto	*** *******	90	0			0
Carnbroe ditto	ditto	*** *******	84	6			0
Monkland ditto	ditto	***********	76	0	******		0
Clyde ditto	ditto	*** *******	76				0
	ditto	**********	76	0	*****		0
	ditto	**********	90	0		75	0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	ditto		88	0		76	0
	ditto		76	6	*****		6
Dalmellington ditto	ditto	***********	75	0		73	0
Carron, at Grangemouth, se	lected, ditto	**********	85	0	*****		0
Shotts, at Leith Kinneil, at Boness	ditto	**********	87	6	*****		6
Kinneil, at Boness	ditto		83	6		73	0
Bar iron Nail rods			. 30	9 10		_	
Week ending Feb. 21, 1874. Week ending Feb. 20, 1875					Tons	9,2	133
Decrease						1	23
Total increase for 1875 Imports of Middlesborough pig	-iron into Gra	ngemout	1:-				14
For the week ending Feb. 2 For the week ending Feb. 2	0, 1875				Tons	3,7	760 733
Increase						1,0	27

bars and rods for shipment during the last few days, but the trade in finished iron is still quiet, and the prices very weak. In fact, all the branches of the iron trade are rather dull, and still we have

all the branches or the iron trade are rather dull, and still we have strikes amongst the blacksmiths and engineers at the shippards.

The Coal shipping Trade has been good during the week, 43,448 tons having been shipped, against 33,339 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The strike in Wales, though continued, has not much increased the demand here, and as the miners there cannot hold out much longer, a reduction is inevitable on their resuming work.

Both the inland and shipping trades on the Kest Coset are reported. Both the inland and shipping trades on the East Coast are reported very quiet at prices under standard rates, and binging is going on at the collieries. Gas coal is the exception, a fair business having been done in the lower qualities at from 17s. to 19s. 6d. per ton. Contracts just now are being avoided by brokers, they preferring to ship at prices current at the time.

GLISGOW CARADON CORPER COMPANY — Sales for Eab 19 1874.

GLASGOW CARADON COPPER COMPANY.—Sales for Feb. 19, 1874

tracts just now are being avoided by brokers, they preferring to ship at prices current at the time.

GLASGOW CARADON COPPER COMPANY.—Sales for Feb. 19, 1874, 10251. 185.; ditto, Feb. 18, 1875, 11774. 12s.: increase for 1875, 1511. 14s.

At the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtmen an interesting paper. On Light Single Line Railways. "was read by Mr. Alexander Smith. Mr. Smith showed that railways such as we possess in this country do not meet the requirements of a growing colony, being much too expensive and heavy for the special purposes for which they are required in many foreign localities. In order that railways may be profitable in such places, the first cost in permanen way and rolling stock must be reduced to a minimum. To effect this, Mr. Smith strongly advocates single line and suspended railways. The Festiniog, Rigi, Mont Cenis, and the suspended railway at Aldershot, were referred to as affording useful experimental data regarding narrow-guage single lines. Estimates, he said, are at present being made in Glasgow for a railway on the suspension principle, to be used as a feeder to a continental railway. The sidvantages claimed by the promoters of the scheme are—rapidity and low cost of construction, low working expenses, portability, suitability to mountainous regions, and immunity from accidents to which railways are most liable. It is said that we have 16,000 miles of railway in the kingdom, which had cost something like 600,000,000., and the traffic returns were about 60,000,000.

Stean-Engines on the Rotarry Principle. In 1868 Mr. Wright. Wright secured patent rights for rotary engines using steam singly or doubly in a single steam space, either with or without inlet or outlet valves, and with double or treble acting steam spaces in the same cylinder. The patent also embraced a claim for gravitation piston rotary-engines, capable of being applied for tramways and road purposes generally, to pumps, meters, gas exhausters, &c.: and the patent claims included designs for no fewer t

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week there has been a good business done. In iron and coal companies' shares prices generally are lower; but Fife, Monkland ordinary, Niddrie, and Omoa and Cleland are exeptions, being all slightly better. Benhar appears \$ lower, but is the bonus just deducted is of that amount the price is unaltered. Bolckow Vaughan have declined on the dividends announced. Marbella is slightly lower, but the report issued, which I give after the report of Saturday's business, must, under the circumstances, be considered satisfactory. In copper, &c., shares prices are tending downwards; the principal decline being in Rio Tinto (3); Tharsis improved to 237-16ths, but are now rather dull again. In Americans, Colorado Terrible are again lower, but the others are unchanged. In oil shares, Young's Paraffin are lower; there have been some enquiries for Uphalls. In miscellaneous, Scottish Wagons have again been the only description dealt in, and have advanced in price, both the new and old issue. Milner's Safe Company dec'are an interim dividend of 10 per. cent per annum; the 10th shares, with 5th paid, are quoted at ½ to ¾ prem. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:— Bolckow Vaughan have declined on the dividends announced. Marness follows:

are quoted at ½ to ¾ prem. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:—

On Thursday last a fair business was done, and prices generally improved. Ebbw Vale done at 20½, closing 20 to 21½; Fife Coal firmer at 4¾ to 5; Flagstaff done at 3; Port Washington done at 3½ for the 8½ paid share. Javali 6 done at 82., closing 98. to 98. 64.; Huntington lover, done at 2½, closing 48s. to 47s.; Marbella 5 5-16ths to 53½. Merry and Cuning'arme opened at 43s., but gradually advanced to 48s., closing 48s. 61. to 48s. 61.; Monkland ordinary opened at 64s., but also improved, being done at 3¼, closing 64s. 64. to 68s. 6d.; Guaranteed Preferences remain steady, being done at 7½; Nildrie done at 67s., closing 67s. to 68s.; Omoa and Cleland higher, at 52s. to 52s. 64.; Tharsis opened at 22 13-16ths, but advanced to 23½, closing 21 to 23½; New Shares also firmer at 15½ to 16; Young's Paraffin opened at 6, then declined to 116s., but again recovered to 118s. 6d., closing 18s. to 120s.; Scottish Wagons firmer at 11½ to 115.

On Frieday a good business was done. Bolckow Vaugham "A" lower, at 54½ to 55; the dividends officially announced, as recommended on the shares respectively, making—with the interim dividends paid in September last—37s. 6d. and 75s. per share espectively for the year 1874. For the year 1873, 157s. 8d. was paid on the "A" shares, and 130s. on the "B" shares. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 29s. 61., 39s., and 31s., closing 30s. 8d. to 34s. 6d. Fife Coal done at 4½, closing 4½ to 4½; this is equal to a premium of ½ to ½ per share, while about the beginning of the year the premium was 2½ on the 33, paid share. Javali, 9s. to 10s. Marbella done at 5½, closing 55 ichts to 57 ichts. Merry and Cuniphame opened at 48s., but advanced to 2½, again declined to 44s., closing 44s to 4½, closing 64s. to 69s. Omoa and Cleland, 52s. to 54s. Tharsis done from 23 1-16th to 23½, closing 23 to 23 1 16th. Young's Paraffin firm at 5 15 16ths to 67 ichism dere was also some enquiry for shares in the Uphall Company. Sectish W

centrary down at the steady of the market service and a post-of-service contrary down at the steady of the steady of the post-of-service contrary down at the steady of the steady of

69s. 6d. Tharsis done from 23 to 23½, closing at these prices. Scottish was main at 11½ to 12, with business done at 11½ for the old shares, while the swanted at 27s.

On Tuesday (being cantango day) the business was smalled at 27s.

On Tuesday (being cantango day) the business was smalled at 27s.

On Tuesday (being cantango day) the business was smalled at 27s.

On Tuesday (being cantango day) the business was smalled at 28s. do 12s of 25s. do 12s of

			or drinin	3, -	and the latest	Fion:
Az	noun	t .	Amoun	t	COAL, IRON, STEEL.	
	share		paid-up	э.	Name.	Lates
	£10		6	***	Arniston Coal (Limited)	price.
	10	***	10		Benhar Coal (Limited)	11/
	100	***	35		Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	14
	10	***	7	***	Cairntable Gas Coal (Limited)	54%
	10	***	10	***	Chillington Iron (Limited) Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited) Fig. Coal (Limited)	6%
	32		29	***	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)	201/4
	10		4		Fife Coal (Limited)	436
	10	***	10.	***	Fife Coal (Limited) Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited) Ditto All paid	31/4
	10	***	10	***	Ditto All paid	4%
	10	***	10	***	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	714
	10	***		ś	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited) Merry and Cuninghame (Limited)	5 5-16
	10		10	***		
	10		10	***	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	
	10	***	10	***		
	100	***	100	***	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina Ironworks pref. (Limited)	173
	10	***	2	***		
	10	***	4		Omos and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	
	1		_ 1	***	Scottish Australian Milling (Limited)	241
	1	***	58.	***	Ditto New	0. 4.
	50		50	***		
	10	0 = 0	4		Ditto New, issued at 21/2 premium	. 6
	10		-		COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.	
	10		7		Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	. 31s.
	10	***	10	***	Ditto All paid	ALL
	10	***	í	***	Cape Copper (Limited)	
	î	***	i	***	Cwm Lery Lead (Limited)	. 1/4
	_		5	***	Drake Walls	%
	2	***	3		Dunsley Wheal Phœnix Tin (Limited) Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	. 40.
	1	***	1	***	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	. 11/
	1	***	15s.	***	Ditto New	-
	_		53	4	(÷nnnislakė (Clittera)	. 1%
	10	***	9	***	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	. 40t.
	1	***	020	***	Islay Lead (Limited)	1
	258.	***	238.	***	Panulcillo Copper Mining (Limited)	1
	10	***	10	•••	Rio Tinto (Limited)	. 9
	10	***	10		Rio Tinto (Limited) Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	. 23
	_	***	- 6	***	South Roskear	B.
	10	***	10	***	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	231
	10	***	7	***	Ditto New	153
	-	***	898.	***	West Maria and Fortescue	fla.
	i	***	1	***	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	
	1	***	58.	***	Ditto 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	
			-		GOLD, SILVER. Colorado Terrible Mining (Limited)	-
	5	***	5	***	Colorado Terrible Mining (Limited)	. 33
	20	***	20		Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	368
	10	000	10	***	Javali Gold Mine (Limited)	8
	- 5	***	5	***	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	1
	U	+00		***		
	10		7		OIL. Dalmeny Oil (Limited)	111-
	10	***	5	***	Midlothian Mineral Oil (Limited)	
	10		8	***	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	5
	10		10	***	West Calder Oil (Limited) Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited).	. 2
	10		0.1	4	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited).	8
		*	-		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	10	***	10		Conglog Slate and Slab (Limited)	10
	10	***		***	Highland Peat Fuel (Limited)	7
	30	***	25	***	London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuildin	g 23
	1		1	***	North Cornwall Knolin (Limited)	1
	20	***	91	4	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	. 7
	10	***	10	***	North Cornwall Kaolin (Limited)	11
	10	***	. 1		Ditto New	286,
			Last	day	for this account March 9; settling day, March 12.	

Note.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch in vestors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company with any other particulars as full as possible. J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Feb. 25.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 26.—Increased languor is observable this week in the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire; and, although there is no declared alteration in prices, the tendency of selling rates for most classes of both pig and finished iron is decidedly easier. Common cinder pig is offering at 34. 2s. 6d., and all-mine at 54. per ton. Part-mine pig of fair reliable quality is to be had at 44., and in some cases it is being offered at fractionally under that quotation. Cold-blast pig is firm, at 64. 10s. for Lilleshall and other well-known makes. North country pig-iron continues to arrive in this district in considerable quantities, and it competes rather severely with the medium and common descriptions of local produce. The finished iron trade, with the exception of sheets and plates, shows a marked falling off in the activity last noted, and some even of the principal firms-such as Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., and Messrs. Growcutt and Sons—have resolved to close this portion of their works for a time, owing to the large accumulations of puddled bars. Sheets of all descriptions continue in request, the requirements of galvanised roofing manufacturers being just now very considerable. Marked iron continues steady, on the basis of 10t. 10s., 11t, and 11t. 12s. 6d. per ton respectively for the three ruling qualities of bars. Common bars are offering at as low a rate as 8t. 17s. 6d., and other descriptions, except sheets, in the usual proportion to that standard.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade is quieter, but there is not at

other descriptions, except sheets, in the usual proportion to use standard.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade is quieter, but there is not at present any alteration in prices. Stocks of coal are increasing in many parts of the district, and slack is still more plentiful, the demand not having been stimulated to any extent by the recent reduction in prices. The commonest class of forge coal is 9s, per ton; but the lowest price for the quality most used is 11s, per ton. Fair quality forge coal realises 13s. per ton. The market for native iron stone is steady, and prices are well sustained, but supplies continue very scanty, comparatively few of the mines being in operation. Limestone is scarce and dear.

The prospectus has been issued of the Spon Lane Colliery Company, with a capital of 100,000l., in 10l. shares, to purchase and evelope a mineral area of 116 acres near Sandwell Park, and known as the Bullock's Farm Colliery. The average thickness of the coal, which lies 300 yards from the surface, is estimated at 25½ ft. The purchase money, which includes plant and machinery, is 57,631., the greater part of which is payable by instalments extending over the term of 10 years. Major Williams, ironmaster, West Bromvich, is the chairman of directors; and Mr. F. W. Peacock, of Tipton, is the mining engineer.

The results of the Casson-Dormov puddling-furnace at the Round

FEB. 27. Mr. Smith Cas this success The South S menced practicent of the which intersection off the day's que

carry off the of To-day's que the following Patent Nut an (Limited), ½ F ¾ dis., buyers sellers; Oldbu Bagnall and S The Finishe The mills rolli consumption so usual at the oing in fuel REPOR

Feb. 25.-T

o mining operate work goe of no new gr held out to ca siness doing means so brish a reaction tha wages. Price is increasing At the present is abundant b many places t ments that th at many static some instance week. From coal is being tone, and siderable acti long been fam being done at Trade in Sh on short time of late, and t ne slight i and it is expended shortly take property tak weather gets in the distric

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iery Come and dend known the coal, if t. The 57,931 l., dding over mwich, is Tipton, is

the Round tisfactory ring of 20 n effected,

Mr. Smith Casson, the manager of the works, is to be congratulated

on this success.

The South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners have commenced practical operations in right good earnest. They are now menced practical operations in right good earnest. They are now menced practical operations in right good earnest. They are now menced practical operations in right good earnest. They are now menced practical operations on the Birming and Indiana on the sides of the which intersects the district, and also in puddling the sides of the which intersects the district, and also in puddling the sides of the which intersects the district, and also in puddling the sides of the which intersects the district of the main channels employed to stream. The Today's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange included Today's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange included Today's quotations and Huntington Colliery (Limited), prem.; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), prem.; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), in prem.; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), is girmingham Wagon, 19½; Gloucester Wagon, 16½, idis, buyers; Birmingham Wagon, 19½; Gloucester Wagon, 16½, idis, buyers; Bi

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 25.—There has been very little change indeed with respect to mining operations in Derbyshire for some time past, but as a rule work goes on steadily and satisfactorily. In the lead districts rule work goes on steadily and satisfactorily. In the lead districts rowe of no new ground being broken into, as no great inducements are for no new ground being broken into, as no great inducements are held out to capitalists, the same as in many other districts less rich held out to capitalists, the same as in many other districts less rich held out to capitalists, the same as in many other districts less rich held out to capitalists, the same as in many other districts less rich held out to capitalists, the same as in many other districts less rich minerals. In the districts north and south of Chesterfield the in minerals. In the districts north and south of Chesterfield the insiness doing at the collieries is still moderately good, but by no means so brisk as it has been, and there is now every appearance of a reaction that must inevitably result in a reduction of colliers' a reaction that must inevitably result in a reduction of colliers' a reaction that must inevitably result in a reduction of colliers' a reaction that must have been decined considerably, and production is increasing at a rate that will make coal something like a drug. At the present time, despite the state of affairs in South Wales, coal at the present time, despite the state of affairs in South Wales, coal at many stations. This has led to the stoppage of work, so that in some instances men have been obliged to play one and two days a week. From Clay Cross and Langley Mill a large tonnage of house week. From Clay Cross and Langley Mill a large tonnage of house week. From Clay Cross and Langley Mill a large tonnage of house on siderable activity in the casting of pipes, for which the works have long being sent to the metropolis, as well as from Tibshelf, Unstone, and Staveley. At the last-named place there

HULL DOCK COMPANY.

NEW SHARE CAPITAL.

THE DIRECTORS are now RECEIVING APPLICATIONS for the ALLOTMENT of a LIMITED NUMBER of £50 SHARES.

Early application should be made to the undersigned, from whom further information may be had.

By order,

G. W. DUMBELL, Secretary.

Dock Office, Hull, the 22nd of February, 1875.

Minimum dividends of 10 per cent. per annum guaranteed for the next three years, payable quarterly on the A fully-paid preference shares. THE BRENTWOOD BRICK AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

corporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.

No liability whatever to holders of fully-paid shares or share warrants. all shares rank alike for dividend after the 10 per cent. is paid on the A shares.

Capital £25,000, divided into 12,500 shares of £2 each. (With power to increase to £50,000).

Ma fully-paid[preference shares, £2 each, with guaranteed dividends of 10 per cent. per annum for three years: £1 per share on application, and £1 per share on allotment.

(55) ordinary shares of £2 each: 5s. per share on application, 10s. on allotment. Calls not to exceed 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than two months.

TRUSTEES.
T. S. PICKFORD, Esq.
W. SHEPPARD, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE, Esq. (Messrs. Rowe and Co., Merchants), Brent-

wood, Essex.

W. WHITE Esq., Finsbury-place, E.C.

L.S. PICKFORD, Esq., Rood-lane, E.C., Merchant.

W. SHEPPARD, Esq., Ware, Herts.

L. HOLMAN SUCKLING, Esq., LL.D., St. Helen's-place, E.C.

LORDON AND SOUTH WESTERN, 7, Fenchurch-street, and its branches.

E. W. STACPOOLE, Esq., Pinners' Hall, Old Broad-street
AUDITOR.
D. W. LAMB, Esq., 32, Wallbrook, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. H. THOMPSON.
OFFICES—15, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on a lags commercial undertaking, situated at Brentwood, in the county of Essex, the sid which consists of a valuable deposit of fine plastic clay, well adapted for the manuscure of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c.; not only on account of the superior quality if he material itself, but also on account of the great advantage which the site temples for the carrience of roads.

Memorandum and Articles of Association, and copies of Contract, can be seen at Personal Contract, can be see pectuses, plans, and reports may be obtained at the company's offices.

THE CREDITORS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, CFFICES,-118 AND 119, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

CFFIOES,—113 AND 119, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

jects of this Society are:—To Protect the Interests of Creditors in all cases
antile Failure. The Thorough Investigation of Debtors' Affairs. The Proof Fraudalent Debtors: and the Speedy Recovery of Outstanding Debts,
the risk of incurring heavy law expenses.

mospectuses forwarded on application to—

J. MARSHALL, Manager.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, comprising STEAM ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, PITWORK, and WINE MATERIAL.—Apply to—
W TREGAY REDRUTH

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the CARZISE MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed THURSDAY, the 11th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, in Teuro, TO SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

BREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, February 23rd, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

TN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the MORVAH CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Official Liquidator of the said company, addressed to him at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, until the 6th day of March next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be given for all the INTEREST of the company in the SETT under which its mining operations have been carried on at the Morvah Consols Mine, in the parish of Morvah, within the said Stannaries, and also for the 24-inch cylinder PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER thereon.

Such tenders may be for the whole of the above, or for the engine and boiler alone. To inspect the above, apply to the Bailliff in charge at the said mine; and for further particulars to Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the said Official Liquidator.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.

(Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, February 25th, 1875.

THE HAWKESVILLE ESTATE, CANNOCK, STAFFORDSHIRE—TO COAL

AND IRON MASTERS, CANTALISTS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. RICE BROTHERS are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, March 10, 1875, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, the valuable and highly important

March 10, 1875, at Twelve for One 'clock precisely, the valuable and highly important

COPYHOLD ESTATE,

Comprising about 40 acres of excellent arable and pasture land, with modern-built residence, extensive out buildings, stabling, and large gardens, most advantage-onsly situate close to the town of Cannock, within ½ mile of the Cannock Station, and adjoining the railway, affording facilities for a siding thereto.

The mines of coal and ironstone underlying the estate are of the most valuable description, the adjoining collicities averaging about six seams, with a total thickness of 50 feet of coal. The extensive frontages which the estate possesses render it very desirable also for building purposes.

Particulars and plans may be had at the principal hotels at Hednesford, Cannock, Rugely, Wolverhampton, Waisall, and Birmingham; of John WATERHOUSE, Esq., solicitor, 28, Austinfriars, City; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, "The Factory Gazette" Offices, 2, Adelaide-place, London Bridge, City.

UNRESERVED SALE OF MINE MATERIALS

UNRESERVED SALE OF MINE MATERIALS. MR. R. H. CADE has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION (without the least reserve), on Monday, the
15th March next, commencing at noon precisely, at FLORENCE CONSOLS TIN
MINES, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, near Marazion, in the county of Cornwall, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

wall, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

THEREON, CMPRISING

ONE 70 in. extra strong CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in shaft, and 12 ft. in cylinder; with TWO BOILEES, about 12 tons each.

ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILEES, 10 and 11 tons each, with working gear complete.

ONE 20-borse power double cylinder ENGINE and BOILEER, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

At Walter's Shaft, a powerful 12 arm capstan, new; 10 fms. 9 in. drawing lift; 20 fms. 18 in. plunger lift; 16 in. pole, stuffing box, and glands, complete; 40 fms. 11 in. plunger lift, with pole complete; 70 fms. pitch pine rods, 14 in. and 15 in. square; 150 fms. 14 in. capstan rope; a large shears, and sheaves, new; 110 fms. 2½ in. round iron flat rods.

At Eliza's Shaft, 32 fms. 1½ in. iron 'rods; 13 fms. 2½ in. ditto; 1 spare 14 ft. 13 in. pole, with stuffing box and glands, complete; 5 fms. 3 ft. of 10 in. pumps; 1 18 in. sinking windbore, new; 370 fms. fron stave ladders; 1 double winch; pulleys and stands; 200 fms. 11 in. launders; 8 arm capstan, with 100 fms. ½ in. capstan chain; balance bob; a shears and shleves, complete; 50 fms. 7 in. wood rods; 26 fms. 3 in. iron rods; 16 fms. 15 in. drawing lift; 10 fms. 15 in. drawing lift, with rods; 25 fms. 3 fn. chain, rods and pulleys, complete; 10 fms. 10 in. spare pitwork; 40 fms. 7 in. plunger lift, stuffing box and pole, complete.

A smiths' shop, 2 bellows, anvils, smiths' tools, a lot of new and old iron, carpetencer's shed and tool house, with all extra mining materials, stores, &c.; miner's dry house, with tube and fire doors, complete, almost new; pay house; powder house; 50 fms. of zine air pless; a quantity of wood ditto.

Dressing house; dressing floors; 28 stamps complete; 5 round buddles; 1 4ft. bed revolving calciner; weighing machine, to weigh 8 tons; 100 fms. hemp falls, and a quantity of other stores; 3 beams, scales and weights; 7 herse whim kibbles; 2 large water barrels; a quantity of spare materials; and the account-house furniture

ROCKS TIN MINE, ST. AUSTELL.

VALUABLE MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Rocks Tin Mine, in the parish of 8t Austell, in the county of Cornwall, by Messrs. HANCOCK AND SON, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of March next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

on the said mine, comprising—
ONE 29 in. cylinder rotary STEAM ENGINE, with two heavy fly-wheels; and
ONE BOILER, about 10 tons.
ONE small horizontal (donkey) ENGINE, by Wilson, Vauxhall, 1½ in. diameter, and 3 in. stroke.
Four 12-head iron STAMPS AXLES, iron and wood frames and lifters, 48 stamp

eads, drags, &c. Blake's Patent STONE-BREAKER, by R. Marsden, Leeds, with a cylindrical

Blake's Patent STONE-BREAKER, by R. Marsden, Leeds, with a cylindrical serecen.

ONE 12 fm. 8 in. PLUNGER LIFT.
ONE 10 fm. 7 in. DRAWING LIFT.
ONE 9 fm. 8 in. DRAWING LIFT.
ONE 9 fm. 8 in. DRAWING LIFT.
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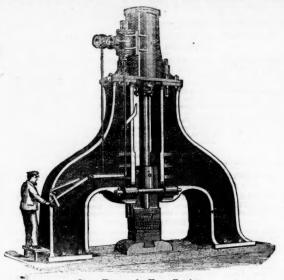
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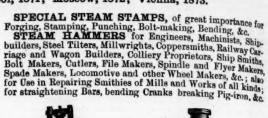
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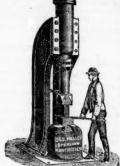




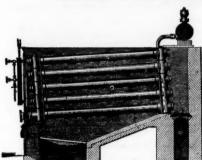
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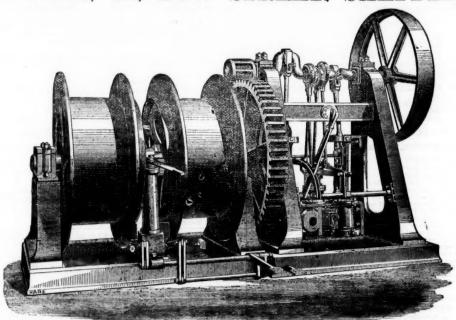
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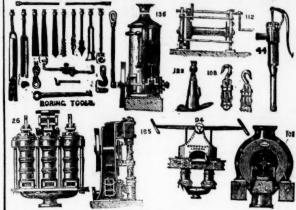
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Beg to intimate to the Proprietors and Agents of Mines, Collieries, Quarries, and others that they are MAKERS of all kinds of FUSE for BLASTING PURPOSES, and that they are enabled to OFFER important ADVANTAGES to DEALERS and CON-SUMERS.

They solicit a trial order, or will be happy to forward terms and samples, if desired.

SWANSEA SAFETY FUSE WORKS,

PIPE HOUSE WHARF,

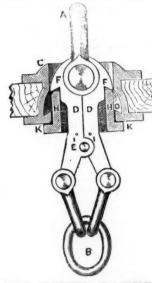
SWANSEA, SOUTH WALE

PLEASE NOTE TRADE-MARK AND ADDRESS.

OVERWINDING IMPOSSIBLE.

WALKER'S DETACHING HOOK.

FOR COLLIERIES AND BLAST-FURNACE HOISTS.



SIX LIVES SAVED.

Walker's Hook, at Tockett's sinking, has saved six men's lives On the 6th instant, the kibble was overwound, and but for the hook would have fallen down the pit, where six men were working, 120 ft. below, all of whom would probably have been killed. Thanks, however, to Mr. Walker's invention, the rope alone passed harmlessly over, the kibble remained suspended, and in half-an-hour everything was working as if nothing had occurred.—From the Northern Echo August 20, 1874.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Manufacturers,-

THOMAS WALKER & SON, 58, OXFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM

THE	****		
THE	MINING	SHADD	TTOM
		OHARE	LIST.

THE MINING	SHARE LIST.	Shares. NON-DIVIDEND MINES.	FEBRUARY 2
Shares BRITISH DIVII 1650 Alderley Edge, c, Cheahire*	DEND MINES, Last Pr. Clos. Pr. Total divs. Pershare. Last paid 354 354 12 18 0 50Apr. 1874	Shares Mines Prid La	1341\(\frac{1}{4}\) 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) West Wheal Gorland, t,c 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) West Wheal Seton 4. c
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just 16 80 0 1000 Bronfloyd, 18 16 80 17 6 4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh 1 16 0 3848 Cargoll, s-t, Newlyn 16 16 0 16 6400 Cashwell 6 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	60 50 55 0 10 9 2 0 June 1873 24 34 2 2 0 0 0 6 Jan. 1872 34 24 34 2 2 0 0 0 6 Jan. 1872 136 3 4 6 0 4 0 Nov. 1874	12000 Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock	5000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan 6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan 6000 Wheal Allen, 6, 6000 Wheal Argus, f, Sancreed 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1000 Carn Brea, c, t, Illogani	45 42½ 45 308 0 0 1 0 0 2 6 0 2 1872 45 42½ 45 308 0 0 1 0 0 76 1873 8½ 7½ 8½ 1 11 17 0 7 6 7 6 June 1873	15000 Bos, i, Shropshire* 2 4 6 12000 Bowden Hill,* mn 2 0 0 20000 Brynambor, i, Cardigan 1 0 0 30000 Burrow& Butson, * t, c, bi, St. Agnes 1 0 0	10 0 10 0
6500 Drake Walls, t., c, Calstock	23/ 22/k 116 10 0 0 12 0 May 1872 47/k 42/k 45 105 16 8 0 12 6 Dec. 1874 0 2 0 0 2 0 20 July 1874 13/ 1 13/ 0 2 11. 0 0 5 Feb. 1874	12000 Assheton, i, Carrararonshire* 5 0 0	12000 Wheal Jewell, c, Marazion. 1 2 6 12000 Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton. 1 1 0 3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruit 12000 Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan 5 7 6 4568 Wheal Sparpers t, Plympton. 5 7 6 4568 Wheal Sparpers t, Plympton. 5 7 6
1906 East Pool, f, c, Illogan	1210½ 11½ 224 10 0 1 0 00ct. 1872 7 6½ 7½ 23 7 6 0 7 6 0ct. 1874 1 0 1 0 0 1 0May 1873 1 0 1 0 0 1 0May 1873	600 Carden* (£10 shares) 2 0 0 5854 Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne 5 3 6 0000 Castle Gate, t, 8t. Colomb* 1 0 0 0000 Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap* 1 10 0	136 134 135 136.
15000 Great Laxey, I, Isle of Man*, 1,000 Isl. p.] 25000 Great West Van, I, Cardigan* 4 0 0 5908 Great Wheal Vor, I, C, Helstoni†\$ 40 15 0 6400 Green Hurth, I, Durham* 0 6 0	114 1 114 8 7 4 0 1 0 8 pt. 1872 1 1114 11 1115 8 7 4 0 1 6 Jan 1875 2 14 4 4 0 2 0 0 6 0 Jan 1875 2 14 4 4 15 19 6 0 2 6 June 1872 1 14 15 19 6 2 6 June 1872 1	4896 Bwich Consols, s.l., Cardigans (24 Sahres). 3 16 0. 1200 Cae Gynon, l. Cardiganshire*† 2 0 0 1200 Cae Gynon, l. Cardiganshire*† 2 0 0 1200 Carden* (£10 shares) 1200 Carden* (£10 shares) 1200 Carden* (£10 shares) 1200 Castle Gate, t., St. Colomb** 1 1 0 0 1200 Castle Gate, t., St. Colomb** 1 1 0 0 1200 Cathedral, t., Gwennap* 1 10 0 1200 Cetta Brwyno (lim: to £5) 5 0 0 1200 Cetta Van, t., b.l. Llandloes 5 0 0 1200 Court Grange, s.l., Cardiganshire 1 0 0 1200 Court Grange, s.l., Cardiganshire 1 0 0 1200 Cwm Nant Dud, t., Montgomery 1 0 0 1200 Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, l., Mont, 2 11 0 1266 Cwm ystwith, l., Cardiganshire 60 0 0 1260 Court Gardiganshire 60 0 0 1260 Cwm Sticket and Maesnant, l., Mont, 2 11 0 1260 Cwm Sticket and Maesnant, l., Mont, 2 2 10 0 1260 Cwm Park, t.c., Tavistock 2 0 0	1200 Zennor, t, Cornwall 500 500 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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9830 Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c	0 3 11½ 0 0 6Mar. 1878 12 564 10 0 1 0 0July 1874 10	000 Dolwen Consols, I, Cardigan* 49 14 6 7	1
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30000 Almada and Tirito Consol., 24 1 0 0 36 2000 Australian, c, South Australian 7 7 6 134 10000 Battle Mountain, c, (6240 part pd.) 5 0 0 24 15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California 4 0 0 236 6000 Bensberg, f, Germany 10 0 0 236	. 134 234 1 5 9 0 2 0 Sept. 1874 9000 1 56 % 0 4 3 0 1 0 May 1873 6000 1 134 134 0 13 6 0 2 0 Aug. 1874 8000 2 4 4 0 10 0 0 10 0 Nov. 1872 25000 3	Marke Valley, c, Caradon* 4 18 6 1½ delanear, c, Hayle* 0 12 10 do 0	11/2 11/2
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18000 General Brazilian, g* 2 18000 Genezal Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col. 1 40000 Holcombe Valley, g,* California 7 6000 Hornaches,* s.i., (£10 shares) Spain 1 20000 Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazilis 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	0 0 36 37 4 36 Fully pd. 12000 South 0 0 Fully pd. 3000 South 0 0 Fully pd. 3000 South 0 0 Fully pd. 497 South 0 0 41 Fully pd. 496 South 0 0	Notarie, f, c, Camborne	WAGON COMPANIES. 10 Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]
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40000 Yorke Peninsula, c, Sonth Australia Preference 1 0 0 § Have made calls since last dividend was	- - - - - - - - - -	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	b, blende; ci, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, sliver; si, sla * Limited Liability Companies; t quoted on the Stock Exchan I have paid dividends. London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published
4	· 2000 West Who	281 Lucy, t, c, Lelant 5 0 0 1 76 136	London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published HARRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, 28, FLE STREET, E.C., where all communications are requested to addressed,—February 27, 1878,
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